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Secretaries to the President Divide Duties in Keeping With Trend Toward Specialization

AID WAS NECESSARY DUE TO ADDED WORK

Influence of Lone Aide Said to Class Him Almost as Assistant Executive

Would George B. Cortelyou, William Loeb, or Joseph P. Tumulty, former secretaries to the President of the United States, who wielded an influence sometimes described as greater than that of Cabinet members, have been willing to share their responsibility with others in a post of divided power? If those secretaries of Presidents Roosevelt and Wilson were in office today, they might be called upon to make such a decision. The office of presidential secretary is changing rapidly. It presents a vivid history and a problematic future, discussed in the following article.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON — The "age of specialization" appears to be changing the office of secretary to the President. Theodore G. Joslin, recently appointed to President Hoover's secretarial staff, holds the specific portfolio of press relations. At least two other secretaries are intrusted with equally important branches of the executive's official business.

Is the day passing when the discreet secretary shares in the management of his chief's inmost personal and official duties? With the growing mass of detail that in recent years has necessarily been shifted from the President's desk to that of his aide, there is a question whether any one man could properly handle it. Division of labor appears to be the order of the day.

Whether any secretaries will arise in the future whose names will carry the weight of George B. Cortelyou, William Loeb, Daniel Lamont and Joseph P. Tumulty is a question. It is conceivable that by sheer ability someone may rise above the standardizing trend of the times, and restore the office of presidential secretary to the place it held in the first two decades of the present century, when the incumbent was almost an assistant President.

Secretaries to the President do not hold office by virtue of any popular mandate. They are not there by right of election, nor is their appointment even a subject for senatorial confirmation. They are there by the will of one man alone, and that man the President.

The duties of a secretary to the President require special gifts. He must be fully in the confidence of his chief; he must, in a general way, be able to know just what his chief would do in any given case; he must understand his views about different men and measures; he should be able to decide quickly what to say and what not to say, and sometimes when to

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Kulaks in Russia Made Outcasts By New Soviet Law

MOSCOW, April 23 (AP)—A new campaign of extermination against the Kulaks, or land-owning peasants, is being planned by the Soviet Union.

Under its plan the Kulak will be branded openly as an enemy of the Communistic Government, compelled to register with and report his movements to police wherever he may go, and relegated to unimportant work to earn his bread.

Details of the new project published in Izvestia, official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, reveal its wide scope, which, banning the class from government jobs, will force them to resort to manual labor or cease to exist.

The Kulak's crime is that he once owned land, and sometimes a horse or cow, with which he maintained himself and his family. He resented the collectives, which took these holdings away from him, and put him on an equal footing with those who owned nothing at all.

It is estimated that there still are 3,000,000 Kulaks in Russia, not including the number who have been banished to the arctic regions, where they live in lumber camps on a "no-work, no-food" basis. Many of them have been shot on conviction of counterrevolutionary activities. Recently it has been discovered that many were pretending not to be Kulaks, and were reaping rewards usually reserved for Soviet citizens of good standing. The Kulaks in most cases were prosperous peasant farmers before the revolution.

It is now proposed, as the first step in the new campaign, to make a complete census of these outcasts to facilitate placing them completely under police supervision. Children under 14 years old will not bear the stigma of their Kulak parents, but, above that age, to receive good standing they will have to renounce their parents and swear to have nothing more to do with them.

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Women for Nonparty Rule in Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Perth, W. Aust.

PLEA for the abandonment of party government for a co-operative system, in view of the critical condition of the country, was made at the recent meeting of the executive of the Women's Service Guild of Western Australia. Co-operation between all parties and sections of the community and the application of a truly national line of policy was urged.

A national move for the immediate formation of a federal administration consisting of members drawn from all political parties was advocated, and a system of proportional representation was urged.

Reich Leaders All Agree On Treaty Issue

Parties Differ Only in Degree of Energy on Foreign Policy

Will the present social and political conditions in Germany result in revolution? Will its people's return to their place in world affairs result in a menace to peace? These and other questions are constantly asked by thinking people and form the subject of conflicting articles. In the hope of throwing light on these questions, the staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has written four articles, of which this is the second.*

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH, Ger.—The Socialist Party (Social Democracy) in Germany, which has become respectable, and does not hesitate to support Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, who may be regarded as a Moderate of the Moderates, strikes one as almost old-fashioned—as not containing that vital spark of enthusiasm of energy, of initiative, that has brought the Hitlerites to such relative success.

It is true that the Social Democrats are more numerous than the Hitlerite Fascists, but they are also older. They have built up their party, bit by bit, for 60 years. They, too, have something of the odor of the past.

They have followed a line not dissimilar from that of the Labor Party in England. At present they conceive it to be their duty to support a government which is essentially bourgeois and is in contradiction with their professed but inconspicuous doctrines, rather than upset it with the help of the Communists.

Or, rather, that was the situation until Dr. Bruening saved them from what might be regarded as an embarrassing situation by closing the Reichstag for six months.

Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, whom I have seen both at Berlin and at Paris, may be regarded as the leader of the Social Democrats. He is tall and thin with rather fine features hinting of French finesse. If it had not become so unusual to find the Germanic type of politician in Germany, just as it has become unusual to find the French type of politician in France, I should lay stress on his lack of resemblance to the popular picture of the German Socialist. As it is, we will take it for granted that Dr. Breitscheid is refined, subtle, and intellectual.

Fascism Called Dangerous

He makes no secret of the rôle of Social Democracy in Germany. "Our policy is determined by the need of fighting against the Fascists, whose attitude has become dangerous since the Sept. 14 elections. In defending

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Hawks Clips European Flight Records; Alps Make 'Rockies' Look Like Bumps

HESTON, Eng., April 23 (AP)—Capt. Frank M. Hawks, with two new speed records under his belt, climbed out of his red monoplane here today just 59 minutes after he had left Le Bourget Airport outside Paris. He had crossed the English Channel minutes faster than any other man had ever flown it. Commander Glenn Kitston's record of 96 minutes from Le Bourget to Croydon was just another mark the Texan had knocked over.

In two days he has halved two important flying records, cutting the time from Rome to 5 hours and 20 minutes, and leaving European aviators amazed at his mark for the channel crossing.

"Boy," he said with a wide grin after he had shaken hands all around, "those Alps make our Rocky Mountains look like little bumps. We pulled through all right, but I still don't know how."

He was talking about yesterday's flight from London to Rome, during which he had to climb to 23,000 feet without an oxygen tank.

"I pulled up to 21,000," he said, "and I knew I had to go higher. Down below all I could see through the fog was snow on the top of mountains and crags. Over my head was nothing but thin air—mighty thin.

"I don't know how I made it, but I got over and headed for Rome in a driving rain. To dodge the storm, I hit for the Italian coast."

The small crowd which stood around listening to him bubbled with laughter when he began to tell about his return trip.

"I got off all right at Rome," he said, "and along about Pisa something went haywire in the fuel line. I came down to fix it.

"I don't know any Italian, and at the Pisa field there was nobody who could speak English. I tried to make them understand that I was all right, but they wanted 54 lire for a landing fee.

"I didn't have any lire and they didn't have any change for your English pound sterling. We had a lot of fun."

When the captain started out yesterday his idea was to have lunch in Rome and come back here for dinner last night with the Aero Club, but his fuel ran out and he landed at Poilly-les-Glen, about 85 miles south of Paris.

He stayed there over night and this morning hopped into Paris in 24 minutes. The French fliers at Le Bourget had just received word of his takeoff when he dropped down on the field.

He didn't make his one-day round trip, but he's going to try again before he goes home.

NORMAL INCOME URGED AS LIMIT IN CITY SPENDING

Taxation Effects Over Long Period Are Compared in Melrose (Mass.) Report

Cities and towns, like families, must regulate their spending to match their normal income, in order to check the present tendency toward skyrocketed tax assessments, in the opinion of the Melrose (Mass.) Planning Board, which has just published a comprehensive financial and civic report for its city.

Melrose offers an unusual opportunity for comparison of city taxation at various periods since 1850, according to Henry F. Long, Massachusetts tax commissioner. It is a residential community near Boston, fortunate enough to have had two citizens at early stages of its history who compiled taxation data.

The experiences of Melrose are typical of most cities and towns throughout the United States, Mr. Long adds. After every war, tax assessments are shown in the board's report to have climbed to record heights, only to fall back when the post-war inflation had spent itself.

Before the Civil War

A chart of total tax assessments in Melrose shows relative stability before the Civil War. The assessment followed rather closely the normal increase in homes and population. During the war and for a decade after it had ended, the tax assessment soared out of proportion with the increase in homes and population, which continued to gain at a normal rate.

In other words, a house and lot that before the war had been assessed at $2500 suddenly jumped in value to $6500. This is the typical boom or inflation practice. Starting with a tangible and justified gain in value, due to greater demand for and utility of the property, the "boomsters" added an "unearned increment."

Then came the crash, when people would not pay the high prices demanded. So prices were slashed, and tax assessments showed a corresponding drop. [illegible] Melrose from 1[illegible] ward climb [illegible]

The Spa[illegible] peated this [illegible]

(Continued [illegible])

New South Wales Bank Closed But Remains Solvent

BY CABLE TO THE [illegible] MONITOR

MELBOURNE, Vic., April 23—Although the Government savings bank in New South Wales was temporarily closed today, investors have no reason to expect losses. The commissioners' decision to make business follows the proposal that the state bank be absorbed by the Commonwealth Bank.

Because of weakening confidence in the Lang Government, heavy withdrawals from the state bank in recent months, and the crisis precipitated by investors, it was believed their savings would not be available during progress of the amalgamation negotiations.

The majority of depositors merely transferred their savings to the Commonwealth Bank.

Subject to approval of the State Parliament arrangements immediately are to be made whereby the Commonwealth Bank will assist the state bank depositors, pending decision on the amalgamation. The proposal already has been approved by the State Cabinet.

Actually the position of the State Bank is entirely sound. Its assets considerably exceed the liabilities, but it is not sufficiently liquid to meet continuation of the unprecedented demand.

The State Bank has more than a million open accounts, 192 branches and 642 agencies throughout the State. Deposits exceed £70,000,000, and reserves £2,000,000.

All demands were met yesterday. Management of the State Bank, with absolute control of funds, is vested in the commissioners who hold positions free from political control or interference.

No Good Reason Yet Found For Lower Living Standard Or a Thinner Pay Envelope

Dr. Julius Klein Says Idea Is Unwise, and Yet There Are Some Who Cry 'Cut Wages' and Still Others Who Have and Find Not Much Gained

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business and industrial world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic research. In a series of 12 articles, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economy with the reporting of forthcoming sessions of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Commerce, which will deal with many of the most pressing questions. The fourth of the articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" follows.*

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Must standards of living come down? Now and then one hears that to hasten the revival of business the world must reduce wages, tighten its belt and be content with a harder existence. Is this true?

In the United States business largely has resisted this theory. Captains of industry, urged by their own convictions, President Hoover and the labor unions, have with few exceptions kept wages up even while prices were falling.

Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States, declared to an association of manufacturers that talk of drastic slashes in American living standards "borders on economic lunacy."

Yet in other parts of the world, and in some cases in the United States, wage cuts have been, or are being, made. In Germany and Italy the "low-wage, low-price" theory has been official doctrine and the Governments have fostered wage reduction. The Arbitration Court of Australia has ordered a 10 per cent wage cut, ultimately to extend to every class of workers. Wage cuts have cropped out on the railways of Great Britain, in textile mills of Japan and Sweden, among public employees of Rumania,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

BRITISH LABOR TO STAND FIRM ON USE OF LAND

Clash on Employment Bill Between Two Houses Offers New Issue

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 23—A clash of opinion has arisen between the House of Lords and the House of Commons in which the Labor Party sees a new issue to set before the electorate.

This conflict comes from extensive amendments inserted by the second chamber last night in the "land utilization bill," the Government's chief measure this session for helping the unemployed.

"It will be a fight to the finish with gloves off," said Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, when he heard what had occurred.

Importance is given to the dissension by the fact that it involves a challenge by the House of Lords not only to the Labor Party but also to a majority of the Liberals.

David Lloyd George, Liberal leader, in the House of Commons debates, strongly supported the measure as calculated materially to assist the unemployed in finding occupation upon the land.

It is true that the chief clauses which the House of Lords amendments have cut out do not directly affect the bill's main object which is to facilitate the provision for small holdings.

The changes made, nevertheless, are claimed to weaken the measure since they deprive the Government of authority for which it has asked to finance an agricultural corporation with powers to hold and develop agricultural land, and particularly to carry on large scale farming on modern lines.

Labor believes the agricultural future in Britain lies in the application of electricity to farming and the introduction of tractor-driven machines which thresh as they reap. It claims that loss of the provision for large scale state experiment with these methods deprives the bill of an essential feature.

The Conservatives' case, which has prevailed in the House of Lords, is that large scale farming, at state expense, which the bill proposes would be liable to become little else than a gambler's throw with taxpayers' money and an experiment leading to land nationalization generally.

No final decision will be taken by the Government as to what it will do about the bill until after the House of Lords finishes amending it.

Rumania Shifts To Iorga Machine

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 23—The Iorga-Argetoianu Government is fast scrapping the machinery which the Maniu Peasant Party Government laboriously built up.

Juliu Maniu himself is withdrawing from political struggles, and has left for his Transylvania home. Resignations of local, regional and provincial directors and communal committees, which Mr. Maniu designed for democratizing administration of the provinces, have been accepted and all the prefects have been turned out.

The list of new prefects includes 15 active army officers, considered as a continuance of the recent policy introduced when General Ionescu was made director-general of railroads.

The new Premier, Prof. Nicholas Iorga, is attacking problems with unsparing energy and showing an iron hand. He has sent a letter to the Patriarch of Rumania, saying that priests must cease agitation and attend strictly to their pastoral work. Foreign press agents have been recalled, and a big cut made in the local press department, the Premier believing that hard work and not propaganda is the only solution of Rumania's problems.

REAPPORTIONMENT APPROVED

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 23 (AP)—A bill providing for reapportionment of California's 20 Representatives was signed by Gov. James Rolph Jr. yesterday.

FEDERAL POWER BOARD MOVES TO REGULATE RATES

Resolution to Compile Data First Step in Using Authority

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 23 — The Federal Power Commission has taken the first step toward exercise of the rate-regulating authority over water-power projects granted it by Congress 10 years ago.

A resolution was passed yesterday to begin at once the compilation of all data pertaining to the rates, securities and services of its licensees. A questionnaire was also drawn up to be sent to all water-power projects operating under a license from the commission. Replies must be made within 60 days after receipt of the questionnaire. Claude L. Draper and Frank R. McNinch, members of the commission, respectively moved and seconded resolution, which was adopted unanimously and which provides for exercise of functions of the commission which have been allowed to lie dormant since passage of the act which set up the commission in 1920.

Although members of the commission pointed out that the step does not necessarily indicate the intention of the commission to regulate water-power rates, they explained it is the essential preliminary toward determination of whether a necessity for rate and security regulation exists.

The commission has determined to obtain facts. Whether actual federal rate regulation follows, according to George Otis Smith, chairman, will depend on what the facts show.

The questionnaire will ask first whether the licensee is a public utility or sells power to a public utility. In case the answer to both of these questions is in the negative the other questions are not pertinent, it will say.

But if the licensee is a public utility or sells to a public utility it will then be asked to what extent its rates, securities and services are regulated by a state body and to what extent it goes into interstate commerce.

It will also be required to furnish full information as to the nature of its rates, how its securities are managed and distributed and its services.

According to the terms of the act the Federal Power Commission has no authority over water-power projects in states which have state regulatory bodies or over projects involving more than one state when regulation is provided for by an interstate compact.

In all other cases, however, the federal commission is accorded "reasonable regulation of the services to be rendered to customers or consumers of power, and of rates and charges of payment therefor."

Filipinos Seek End Of Labor Troubles

MANILA, P. I. (By U. P.)—A plan to end Filipino labor troubles in the United States, especially in California, Oregon and Washington, was proposed by Francisco Varona, Representative, prominent labor leader and newspaper man, in a memorandum submitted to Filemon Perez, Secretary of Commerce and Communications.

Mr. Varona's plan calls for a conference between Filipino labor leaders to be chosen by the Philippines Department of Commerce and heads of American labor groups, to negotiate for a satisfactory solution of the labor problem confronting Filipinos along the Pacific coast states.

Mr. Varona said all dealing between the United States Government and the Philippines Government would be ineffective as the problem is purely local and affects only labor elements.

One of the most important questions the conference should take up, in case the plan materializes, Mr. Varona said, is the apportionment of occupations which should be given to Filipinos, and the reservation of those which should be kept for the domestic laborers.

INDIA'S BORDER PEACE MENACED BY 'RED SHIRTS'

Situation in Afghanistan Also Disturbed by Move of Former King

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India, April 23—Developments on India's northwest frontier are causing considerable anxiety to border authorities, particularly in the neighborhood of Charsadda which lies north of Peshawar.

An organization known as the Red Shirts, and another group known as the League of Youth are revealed as openly hostile to British authority. Their attitude at the present time is liable to lead to an unfortunate situation in the frontier area with possible repercussions in Afghanistan.

The two movements were originally offshoots of the All-India National Congress formed to achieve "political freedom." Now, however, the two organizations are showing themselves to be entirely revolutionary in character.

In fact since the signing of the Irwin-Gandhi pact which resulted in release of their leaders from prison their activities have taken a distinctly rebellious turn. Several arrests have been effected in the locality and the Royal Air Force is constantly engaged in aerial reconnaissance in co-operation with ground troops detailed to lend assistance.

Near Afridi Territory

There is some talk in army circles of the possibility of bringing pressure to bear by cutting off Charsadda which lies in the bend of the Kabul River. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the disturbed area is in proximity to that of the Afridi tribesmen who are also hostile to the British.

Last year the Afridis attempted to invest Peshawar which resulted in minor warfare with the British. In retaliation the British entered Afridi territory in the Khajuri plain where there developed a series of roads with the view of pacifying the tribesmen by opening up their land to peaceful commerce. Youthful elements of the tribes resented this and have shown themselves disgruntled with British policy.

Lately movements of Amanullah, former King of Afghanistan, have

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Czechs See Peril In Austro-German Customs Treaty

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 23 — Dr. Eduard Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs, today in a foreign affairs committee meeting, outlined this state's official attitude toward the Austro-German customs union project.

He asserted that Czechoslovakia's policy in this matter was one with France, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Poland. Czechoslovakia maintains the League of Nations Council should examine the project in all its aspects, political, economic and juridical, for a mere study of the juridical aspect could only touch the fringe of the whole issue.

Dr. Benes disputed the statement of Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, that the project was only an economic one since three-quarters of the existing European politics are economic questions. The Austro-German customs union has a special political aspect; namely, Anschluss, or the political union of Germany and Austria, and as such is not a move toward European coöperation and not a model for future regional agreements.

The project vitally affects the trade and political relations of the whole of central Europe, Dr. Benes added.

Site of Manchuria's Warm Water Port

Map Shows Position of Hulutao, Being Built on Tientsin-Mukden Railway, Intended to Be Competitor of Japanese Port of Dairen and Vladivostok, Farther to the North.

Chinese Harbor To Rival Dairen and Vladivostok

Work to Be Rushed on Development of Hulutao as Great Seaport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—With the ending of cold weather in Manchuria, work is being accelerated this spring on the harbor which the Chinese are building at Hulutao to compete with the Japanese harbor at Dairen and the Soviet harbor at Vladivostok.

The necessity of constructing a Chinese-owned seaport to handle the great import and export trade of Manchuria has been recognized by this country ever since 1908, when the Imperial Manchu Government ordered a survey of the seacoast to determine where such a harbor should be built.

Hulutao, the site selected by a commission of technical experts, has been a subject of controversy from that date to this, and the ambitious project of establishing an international seaport on a desolate and unimproved spot on the Chinese coast has encountered many delays.

An important step was taken last summer, however, when the Peiping-Mukden Railway arranged with a Dutch construction company to build the Hulutao harbor on a definite contract basis. The harbor is particularly designed to be a sea outlet for this Chinese Government railway line, and the contract calls for its completion in October, 1935. However, part of the port is scheduled to be available for commercial operations by 1933.

Railroad Provides Funds

Work, under the terms of this contract, has continued all through the winter months, and will be speeded during the coming summer. Funds for this purpose are provided from the revenues of the railroad, despite the protests of the British Government that this income is pledged for the repayment of British bondholders, whose investments financed the building of the railroad itself.

This controversy between the Chinese and British Governments concerning Hulutao is but one of several international aspects concerning the projects. Another matter which has marred the progress of Hulutao is that its construction conflicts with complicated agreements made in the past between China and Japan.

Although Chinese patriots hope that Hulutao will become a formidable rival of the Japanese port at Dairen, and although some Japanese patriots are combating the project for the same reason, impartial naval observers here assert that the growing importance of Manchuria in international trade easily warrants the establishment of

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Idle Gold Like So Much Lead

THE world's monetary gold today is valued at $11,000,000,000. The United States and France hold nearly two-thirds of this sum. Each has far more gold than it is actually using. From March, 1930, to March, 1931, a total of $280,000,000 in gold came to the United States. In the history of the world, there has never been so much monetary gold in one country as there is in the United States today. The monetary stocks of the Federal Reserve Banks today total $4,716,000,000.

This is more than one dollar of gold for every dollar of money in circulation.

The law only requires a gold reserve of 40 per cent against federal reserve notes in circulation.

The United States thus has some $2,000,000,000 in gold over and above its legal requirements. In France there is a similar surplus of about $1,000,000,000.

Meanwhile many other countries are short of the precious metal.

An expert committee of the League of Nations, called the Gold Delegation, has been studying this situation for a year and a half. It finds that if all countries had been content with the legal minimum of gold for their monetary reserves, there would have been a world surplus at the end of 1928 of $1,800,000,000.

Causes of the maldistribution of gold are political as well as economic, the Gold Delegation finds. It declares that tariffs and embargoes tend to make some countries have too much gold and others too little by restricting the international exchange of goods and services.

There is, to a great extent, free trade in capital today throughout the world. But in commodities there is not.

If capital flows freely and the movement of goods is restricted, there is a constant strain on the gold reserves of debtor countries, because the latter have to use their gold reserve to pay their debts.

Depletion of the gold reserve disturbs the credit system. This increases unemployment. Public confidence is shaken.

An increase in the stock of monetary gold tends to be followed by an increase in the money income of the country, the Gold Delegation declares. This means an increase in the demand for goods. But it usually means an increase in prices as well. The more gold comes into a country, the higher are prices likely to rise if that gold is used to increase the amount of money in circulation.

If the gold is not required to back money in circulation, it is rendered sterile. While sterile it is not useful to the country which has it.

But it might be very helpful in some other country.

The Gold Delegation urges creditor nations to lend abroad up to the limit of "their net active balance on income account." Bankers should also see that a proper relationship is observed in interest rates at home and abroad.

Gold, the Delegation says, should be used to bring equilibrium when the balance of international commitments is disturbed.

How it can be best used that way today puzzles even bankers.

RUSH OF GOLD TO U. S. TAKES FRESH FORCE

France Adds Its Hoard to Tide—Some Is Thought Coming From Spain

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK TAKES ACTION

Washington, Frankly Concerned, Hopes Cut in Bill-Buying Rate Will Stem Flow

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 23—The yellow tide of gold which has been pouring into the United States almost uninterruptedly since the World War is causing serious concern to the Administration.

The latest development is the action of the New York Reserve Bank in reducing the bill rate on 1 to 45-day maturities to be purchased from dealers and banks to 1½ per cent discount instead of 1½ per cent.

In highest Treasury circles here today it was said that in the delicate balance of present world exchange rates the reduction might have some effect, although rates are already so low that it is doubted whether of itself the change will be adequate to stem the tide of yellow metal flowing to the United States.

The steady inflow of gold from the rest of the world to the United States and France, and more recently the new current of gold from France to the United States is considered by economists here to be the expression of fundamental factors in post-war world economics, influenced by tariffs, international debts and reparations. In Treasury circles it is indicated that the latest diversion of French gold to the United States may be the result of the disturbance of the Spanish revolution.

Gold Sent from Spain

There has been a considerable flight of capital from Spain across the border to France, it is said, and the owners who have sent it out of Spain may desire to invest it in the United States. A total of about $16,000,000 worth of the yellow metal is now either on its way to America, or under option for shipment from France. This amount of the yellow metal is only a drop in the bucket compared to the colossal supply of $4,716,000,000 given a week ago as America's present gold supply—the largest total ever collected by any country in world history.

The feature of the present movement, however, is that the gold is coming from France, which up to the present, has been practically the only nation outside of the United States which was accumulating gold. The new development might indicate either that Spanish gold is coming to the United States via France, or that the current from France itself has now set in direct for the United States.

The flood of gold to the United States came about through war purchases. Economists expected that the golden tide would ebb after the war as normal trade was restored. Instead, however, the accumulation has continued though at a vastly reduced rate. It has now become one of the most serious factors in international economics.

Gold a Burden on United States

While many European countries are unable to get capital with which to restore trade, it is pointed out, the United States has a plethora of unused gold. This lies in bank vaults, and has been "sterilized"—that is dissociated from the normal credit structure that it would carry.

If all the gold in America were permitted to be used as a basis of credit, Treasury officials say it would produce a tremendous, and probably dangerous inflation. Meanwhile Germany, Austria and other nations are unable to keep their gold.

In the past few days statements have been made by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Finance Minister, Dr. Ernst Wagemann, expert of the German Ministry of Economics, and Dr. Richard Riedl, Austrian economist, all urging the necessity for an international reëxamination of the whole matter. It is charged that huge debts have been imposed on European countries by the war and that it is impossible to pay off these debts with goods because of America's high tariffs.

Incidentally, Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, floor leader of the House, and Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and former Republican national committeeman from Pennsylvania, have both come out with declarations that the present tariff is too high.

The whole matter of gold, reparations and tariffs will be discussed fully at the coming meeting of the United States and the International Chambers of Commerce, beginning next week

New York Reserve Bank Acts to Stem Gold Tide

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 23—To check the threatened heavy importation of gold from France to the already swollen reserves of American banks, Federal Reserve Bank authorities here took action yesterday which made the New York market for short-time funds the least profitable for investment in the world.

By reducing the rates on bankers' bills to the lowest levels in the history of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, its officials forced dealers in bankers' acceptances to cut the open market rates. It was predicted that a cut of the rediscount rate will be made soon.

The decision followed news that $3,500,000 in gold had been shipped

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STOP DRINKING AND DRY ISSUE ENDS, BISHOP SAYS

Dr. Lawrence Says It Is Remarkable How Liquor Affects Men's Prejudices

If people would "stop talking and stop drinking," there would be no longer any prohibition issue, Bishop William Lawrence said yesterday at the session of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention in Boston.

The veteran bishop, who was given a tremendous ovation, said: "If I don't drink and you don't drink and the other citizens don't drink; if Christians don't drink, there will be no bootleggers and no liquor."

When the Eighteenth Amendment comes up in conversation, Bishop Lawrence continued, "I walk out. I have saved weeks and months of time in that way."

Bishop Lawrence said he had lived in the Boston neighborhood through low license, high license, local option and prohibition. "The law will be broken," he added, "and men will drink, as long as they want to drink. And it is a remarkable thing how the mere use of liquor will affect a man's prejudices and judgments. How easy it is to pass off lawlessness on that account when men would never pass lawlessness off on any other matter.

"I do not criticize," he explained. "Hundreds of thousands of citizens are doing what I don't understand. There is one thing I try to do so far as my habits are concerned, and that is—to stop the demand for liquor."

The Right Rev. Alfred A. Gilman, suffragan bishop of the missionary district of Hankow in China, spoke of the destructiveness of the civil war period in that country—particularly as regards the activities of the Communists. He paid a tribute to the parcel post system in China. It is the one thing that can be depended on, he declared. "Even the Communists respect and do not interfere with the parcel post."

NORMAL INCOME URGED AS LIMIT IN CITY SPENDING

(Continued from Page 1)

scale. Then came the World War, intensifying tenfold the boom cycle. A comparison of figures in 1880 and 1930 shows how tax assessments have leaped ahead of the increase in homes and population. In 1880 the total tax assessment was $3,300,000. By 1930 the corresponding figure had risen to $33,500,000, an increase of roughly 10 times. In the same period homes increased only 4.8 times, and population 5.6 times.

There are only slight indications that present tax assessments will begin to fall soon, as they have at the end of every post-war inflation. Up to now they have been rising steadily, due to multiplying demands of the community, state and nation for money that ultimately comes from the taxpayer.

Watched by Tax Officials

Whether there will be a sharp curtailment of tax assessments, comparable to the one following the Civil War or greater than that, is a question being closely watched by tax officials. It is questionable whether there can be a material reduction in the amount cities must realize from taxes, since in the three decades from 1900 to the present they have gone heavily into debt for schools, roads and other civic projects.

While these projects seem necessary to a city's progress, the method of financing them must be arranged in such a way as to avoid overloading present and future taxpayers with burdens beyond their ability to carry, according to Mrs. Eva G. Osgood, chairman of the Melrose Planning Board. In the boom enthusiasm following the war, she adds, cities and towns have tended to go beyond their capacity in financing public projects.

"The present financial condition of the country, indeed of the whole world," she continues, "calls for conservative thinking and a return to simplicity. The idea that succeeding generations should help pay for public improvements is an old one. The present generation is now suffering the pangs of using and paying for outworn and archaic plans which were intended to serve adequately at the present time. The vital need is to plan in steady, continuing effort, the improvement of undeveloped, low tax areas to provide for an increase in the city's revenues and consequent reduction of tax burden.

"One great item of expenditure for public buildings in schoolhouses. The principle held from earliest times that the state owes the child an education has been so overlaid with new ideas that the original concept of free education has been forgotten. The funds with which this is made possible come from the people.

Cost of Education

"When the cost of the public education of the children of an average family places that family on the debit side of the city ledger, as is now the case, some readjustment or retrenchment should be considered if the city is not to be plunged more and more deeply into debt, thus mortgaging the future of the very children it seeks to serve."

Mrs. Osgood points out that when a family has three children to educate, it adjusts its expenditures accordingly, cutting down on frivolous or less important items. Since cities have a certain number of children for whom to provide education, they should be willing to cut down on other expenditures, rather than continually to borrow beyond their debt limit, she adds.

In addition to the financial survey contained in the planning board's report, there is presented a city plan for Melrose, and historical articles tracing the town back to colonial days.

The main feature of the city plan proposal is an express highway, designed to take through traffic off the central street of the city. This highway would parallel the Boston & Maine Railroad tracks through the western side of the city. As a residential community, Melrose has many school children crossing its streets. It is desired to protect them from fast through traffic.

Other features of the city plan provide for playgrounds, parks, improvement of Ell Pond and a civic center. The report is provided with maps and drawings to help citizens inform themselves about their city. Through coöperation of the school department and city officials 5000 copies of the report were made possible at minimum cost.

NEW HAMPSHIRE OBSERVES FAST DAY

CONCORD, N. H., April 23 (AP)—Mills were silent in New Hampshire today and stores were closed for the Granite State was observing Fast Day, a holiday that has come down from earliest Colonial times. The day originally was set aside each year by the Puritans as one of fasting and prayer.

Changing times and customs have made it merely a holiday. Gov. John G. Winant, in proclaiming Fast Day, expressed the wish that people might return to the early form of observance, although he doubted that they would sacrifice the custom of making it a day of pleasure.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder, with showers tonight; Friday fair; moderate easterly winds, shifting to northwest late tonight.

Maine: Cloudy with probably rain tonight and Friday; colder in the interior Friday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, with probably rain tonight and Friday; colder Friday.

Vermont: Cloudy with probably rain tonight and Friday morning; colder.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder tonight with rain in the eastern portion; Friday generally fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with probably rain tonight; Friday increasingly cloudy; somewhat colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds in north portion and fresh northwest, possibly strong at times, in south portion; overcast weather with rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr. 23	Max. Apr. 22		8 a.m. Apr. 23	Max. Apr. 22
Albany	52	74	Memphis	48	58
Atlantic City	46	58	Miami	70	78
Boston	49	59	Montreal	58	78
Buffalo	34	68	Nantucket	46	60
Calgary	26	..	New Orleans	52	66
Charleston	50	76	New York	46	60
Chicago	36	44	Philadelphia	46	72
Denver	24	40	Pittsburgh	34	66
Des Moines	38	40	Portland, Me.	44	52
Eastport	48	58	Portland, Ore.	52	62
Galveston	60	60	San Francisco	54	62
Hatteras	52	72	St. Louis	42	54
Helena	16	30	St. Paul	30	48
Jacksonville	54	74	Seattle	56	66
Kansas City	38	56	Tampa	58	82
Los Angeles	56	66	Washington	44	70

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:06 p. m., Friday 3:16 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:04 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

A Poor Way to Increase His Speed

Radio Ties Austria With United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22 — Direct radio telegraph communications between the United States and Austria were opened today with an exchange of messages between President Hoover and President Miklas of Austria. The circuit is over the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, asssociated with the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, in conjunction with Radio-Austria, A. G.

This is the first direct radio circuit to be established between the United States of America and Austria, and according to A. Y. Tuel, vice-president and general manager of Mackay Radio, it is the first step in the plan for expansion of European service from the United States over the Mackay radio.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ford Hall Forum: Annual Banquet; U. S. Senator Robert M. La Follette, chief speaker, on "The Outlook for Liberals"; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 6:30.

Play, "He and She," by Rachel Crothers, presented by Village Players of Newton, Unitarian Parish Playhouse, Newton Center, 8:15.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Fellowship dinner, Room 100, 6:30. "Art of Living" Course in "What and How to Read," by Prof. Everett L. Getchell, Vialle Room, 7. Meetings: Easy Speakers Club, Room F, 8. Dolphins Club, Room S, 8. Highlanders Club, Room 1, 8. Camera Club, Room 101, 8:05. Pals Club, Room 2, 8. Williams Club, Room C, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture on, "Lonely Australia," by Edward S. Harrison, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Harvard University: Open Night, College Observatory, auspices Bond Astronomical Club; lecture, "Sounding the Milky Way," by Miss Henrietta H. Swope, 7:30. Meeting, Harvard Classical Club; address, "Originality versus Culture," by Prof. Irving Babbitt, Tower Room, Lowell House, 8.

Boston City Club: Address, "What Are Prisons For?" by Sanford Bates, director, Bureau of Prisons, Washington; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 8.

Rotary Club: Dnner dance, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati: Annual business meting, Union Club, 5.

Women's Democratic Club: Meeting, Hotel Bradford, 7:30.

Federal Employees' Union: Meeting, Hotel Bradford, 7:30.

American Legion Auxiliary, Massachusetts Department: Dinner in honor of Mrs. Lincoln Hoyal, Longwood Towers, 7.

Quota Club: Dinner meeting, Engineers' Club, 6:30.

Zonta Club of Boston: Dinner, Engineers' Club, 6.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Dinner in connection with "Statecraft Institute": Charles P. Sisson and Hamilton Fish Jr., speakers; Clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 7.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows: Anniversary celebration, 515 Tremont Street.

Preliminary meeting, National Youth Day; 775 Washington Street, 7:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Patch," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Napoli Che Canto" (film), continuous from 1 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Millionaire" (film), with George Arliss. Continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Women in Council: Annual meeting and luncheon, with reports, elections, and musical program; Hotel Lincolnshire, 1:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Etruscan and Roman Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Our Animal Friends," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3; bird walk, 9.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30.

Rummage sale, benefit South End Day Nursery, Smith Hall, 1095 Tremont Street, morning and afternoon.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly; recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent; designs for ornament, sixteenth to eighteenth centuries.

Robert C. Vose, 579 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by 30 American artists. Through April 30.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 158 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott M. M. Jones. Drypoints by Harry A. Vincent. Water color character sketches by Grace Kenyon. Decorative panels by Jack Perkins.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

A ROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH, (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m.

New Station Work To Be Started Soon

With the completion of the new Charles Street station of the Boston Elevated Railway, more than 10,000 persons will be eliminated daily from the traffic congestion which now characterizes the subway stations at Park Street and Kendall Square.

This estimate is made by officials of the Public Utilities and the Metropolitan District Commissions and is based on the number of passengers who, under the present order, are obliged to leave cars at the two stations mentioned and transfer to buses to reach points in the Beacon Hill territory to be served by the new station.

The station proper, to be located at the junction of Cambridge and Charles Streets, will be made of gray limestone, and will be 40 by 70 feet in size and 35 feet high. Extending from it will be a covered platform 300 feet long, while underpass sidewalks will avert delay or inconvenience to pedestrians on Charles and Cambridge Streets.

The cost of the structure will be approximately $300,000 and the work will be done with a view to conforming to other and more extensive improvements affecting the same section, notably the construction of the Charles River speedway under the Storrow appropriation.

With the final acceptance of the plans this week it is expected that the work of construction will begin about July 1.

Non-Skid Desk Pad New Aid to Business

Business men will soon be saved the annoyance of juggling a telephone in one hand and a pencil and paper in the other. For the latest "invention" to appear on the market is a non-skid memo pad, said Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

A device, described as "a new boon to busy business men who attempt to take notes with one hand while holding a telephone with the other," has made its appearance in the British market in the form of a paper pad, with slips of paper clipped in a nickel bar and a flexible sheet of fairly heavy rubber at its back. The rubber clings to the desk surface without scratching and is said to mold itself readily to the "bumps" of papers piled on the desk. Any sort of paper may be inserted. The retail price in England of the pad is the equivalent 90 cents.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL COURSE TO OPEN

The success of a trip abroad depends on the order and time of year in which each country is visited, according to Charles E. Ware Jr., who is to give a course of six lectures on "Preparation for European Travel," under the auspices of the division of university extension, State Department of Education. The lectures will be held on Monday nights in the Massachusetts Art School, at 7:30, beginning April 27.

The lectures will deal with the mechanics of traveling, such as passports, visés, types of ships, and selection of the best tour. Mr. Ware will discuss historical, cultural and recreational points of interest in every important European country. Special travel problems in different countries will also be touched upon.

Revision of Bank Laws Is Advocated

Modernization of laws relating to coöperative and savings banks was urged by speakers before the Legislative Committee on Rules, yesterday. Coöperative bank laws have not been changed since 1912 and savings banks have clung to the same code of rules since 1908, it was alleged.

Two resolves were under consideration providing for appointment of a special banking commission to study codification. Arthur W. Guy, bank commissioner, indorsed the bills, declaring that coöperative banks had grown remarkably, that their business methods were changing and the scope of their work should be permitted to expand beyond what present regulations allow.

Reference to the next annual session was voted in the Senate on the bill to enlarge the scope of the definition of "pasteurized" milk.

An adverse committee report on the bill to allow the Governor to appoint the members of the Committee on State Administration was accepted.

The House passed to be engrossed a bill which would permit civic, educational, religious and fraternal organizations to conduct lotteries and games for prizes not to exceed $25. Strong opposition was launched against the bill on grounds that it would encourage gambling on a large scale.

Contracts for state printing would be awarded only to Massachusetts printers who conduct shop on a 44-hour a week basis under provisions of a measure rejected by the House.

The Norfolk Prison Colony $1,500,000 appropriation bill was enacted, 200 to 1. State departments will give preference in their purchases of supplies to Massachusetts manufacturers under authority of a bill signed by the Governor.

ROAD TO BE ABANDONED

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized abandonment of the Chester & Becket Railroad in Hampden and Berkshire Counties, Massachusetts. The railroad was leased to the Boston & Albany and is five miles long.

OPINION DIFFERS AS TO ENTRANCE OF ALIEN FISHERS

Craft Owners and Captains Say Canadian Workers Needed in Industry

Federal refusal to admit Nova Scotia and Newfoundland fishermen to New England this spring, as has been done for years before, owing to the unemployment prevalent in this country, provided ammunition for an animated discussion at a conference at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called by the Maritime Association of the chamber.

Diversity of opinion was shown. Vessel owners said they needed 100 men and asked that these be admitted to this country. Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, immigration commissioner at Boston, explained the way to go about their admission was to apply for a waiver of the contract labor law, which involves, if granted, a bond to assure the Government that the same people leave the United States at the end of the period of work for which they came.

Strong opposition arose to admitting the fishermen while so many American citizens were out of work. Statements were made that vessel captains could go up to Boston Common or on water-front street corners and pick up a good crew any time, and that "it does not take much skill to be a fisherman and engage in hand lining."

Vessel owners, however, say that men will not enter on this employment as a rule, and that hand line fishing is paid for entirely on a share basis of what is received for the catch.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mabel Spicer Gill, New York City.
Mrs. Georgia Smith, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. A. H. Rutgers, New York City.
Miss Hannah Isaacs, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Ethel Ruth Lenz, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Louise S. Karpen, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Lena Dunker, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Clive S. Carman, Guthrie, Okla.
Mrs. W. M. Ketcham, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. M. L. Mortagne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Miss Rizette Mortagne, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Miss Margaret E. McQuide, Hanover, N. H.
Miss Lena Dudley Dyer, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
Mrs. O. C. Shirey, New Freedom, Pa.
L. Roger Shirey, New Freedom, Pa.
Mrs. Iness L. White, Ottumwa, Ia.
Mrs. Reita Grovo, Bath, Me.
Charles R. Grovo, Bath, Me.
Mrs. Ella B. Thorndike, Boston, Mass.

Burroughs Boys To Publish Paper

The distribution of the first edition of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboy Foundation's newspaper will be one of the features of the Foundation's newsboy week program starting on Saturday, April 25, and continuing through May 2. Articles for this paper have been written by many prominent persons, including Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mayor James M. Curley.

On Saturday April 25, the newsboy city government class will take over the City of Boston, sitting in all offices and the city council and directing traffic. Sir Hubert Wilkins will receive a token at the Parkman Bandstand at 2 p. m. on the same day.

Formal presentations of the newsboys' musical revue will be made on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8:15 p. m. These performances, which depict the activities of boys of the Foundation, will be broadcast.

The first newsboy in the world to deliver his papers by airplane will take off from the East Boston airport for New York on Tuesday. Another feature will be the visit of the scholarship class to the New York Times office.

If fish prices are low when the vessel comes in, the expenses of the trip may not be met and the crew receive nothing.

Thomas J. Carroll of Gloucester, of the Gorton Pew Fisheries, said the young men of Gloucester and other fishing ports were reluctant to take up fishing on hand liners and become skilled in the work, because of the hardships of that occupation, preferring regular wages even though they be lower than could be earned at certain times on the hand line vessels.

He said that unless the ban is removed, several Gloucester and some Boston vessels will be tied up all summer, as they cannot get crews. Opposition arose to the plan of admitting these fishermen as in the past, on the grounds that they come for that purpose and then forget to return, finding employment here on yachts and similar occupations, while those jobs could be filled easily by American citizens.

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SOVIET LUMBER CARGO ARRIVES AT PROVIDENCE

Officials Begin Investigation for Early Determination of Its Status

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23 (AP)—The Finnish tramp steamer Anversoise arrived here today, seven weeks out of Leningrad, Russia, with a cargo of lumber from Soviet Russia, consigned to a local dealer, and a knotty problem for Treasury Department officials. Two hours after those officials boarded the battered tramp they could not, or would not advance any opinion as to the status of the cargo.

Reports from Washington indicated that Treasury officials were awaiting examination to determine whether Russia had really sent a cargo to test Treasury regulations barring convict-produced lumber or had only made a gesture to satisfy home insistence for action. It had been announced in Russia that the shipment was to test the regulations barring lumber produced in Russian forests north of latitude 60 unless it could be shown convict labor did not enter into the production.

Treasury information was that the lumber was spruce from the forests of southern Russia where no question of convict labor has been raised. Such lumber would be admitted to the United States without question. If the shipment is northern spruce it will be barred pending a hearing and production of proof by the importer that convicts were not used in its production.

Treasury regulations promulgated last November required that importers and shippers must shoulder the burden of proof that convicts did not enter into the production, manufacture or mining of any imported article.

The Treasury last summer barred six shiploads of lumber and pulpwood from Russia and they were held up at Providence and Poughkeepsie. It was admitted, however, after Assistant Secretary Lowman ruled, that evidence that convict labor had entered into its production was inconclusive.

INDIA'S BORDER PEACE MENACED BY 'RED SHIRTS'

(Continued from Page 1)

further accentuated the situation. He is reported to be making his way to Mecca. For some time he has been lost sight of, but it is not impossible he may make a bid for the Afghan throne by entering the country by way of a lesser known trade route.

Regarding this view, some significance is attached here to issuance of a Gazette Extraordinary by authorities of the United Provinces which declares forfeited copies of a Persian publication dedicated to Amanullah and published in Lahore.

The illegality of the document is declared because it contains matter which "is likely to promote unfriendly relations between His Majesty's Government and Afghanistan."

With all these ramifications, the Red Shirt and the League of Youth activities in the region are peculiarly disturbing. While it is not thought in official British circles that any concerted policy will be carried out by the respective parties it is felt that activities on the part of one section will almost certainly involve other groups.

Meanwhile one constructive program now being developed in the region is liable to be seriously handicapped by an outbreak of hostilities in the district. The Government of India, in pursuance of its policies for implementing reforms promised to the Northwest Frontier Province, has special committees in the district studying problems incident to developing electoral representation and matters arising out of the London Round Table decisions. While work in this regard will not be stopped, warfare that might involve Peshawar and other frontier areas will considerably hinder its progress.

FREE AIRPLANE RIDES FOR MINERS

From covered wagon to airplane as a means of transport for prospectors, and free at that, may be rather a far cry, but it is the latest step in modern progress, according to Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Prospectors in the Canadian Northwest and the Yukon Territory are to be provided with free airplane transportation by the Canadian Government, he said, quoting a report from E. G. Babbitt, Trade Commissioner, at Vancouver.

The service was proposed in order to arrange for quick transportation into the area. In the past, it is explained, it has taken weeks or even months to go over the snow, or if prospectors wait until the ice breaks, they do not reach their destinations until summer. If prospectors could be carried by airplane to arrive by May 1, the period of work would be lengthened considerably.

Coal Freight Rates Hearing Date Fixed

Complaints against the all-rail freight rates of anthracite moving from the Pennsylvania mine districts to New England points, instigated by Walter Young of Boston last December, are to be heard before examiners of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Boston on June 30, it was learned today.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, the New England Traffic League, and about 25 retail coal dealers acting independently have already intervened in the proceedings. The complaint alleges that rates are and have been unlawful and unreasonable and constitute a violation of Section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Defendants are the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 10 other carriers and hte terminal and intermediate carriers.

Complainants request that the defendants be required to establish and put in force in the future such rates as the Interstate Commerce Commission deems reasonable and just. While the formal complaint failed to implicate how much reduction should be made, Mr. Young has intimated to coöperating complainants that he expects to secure reductions ranging from 85 cents to $1.24 a ton.

Study of Capital Punishment Urged

Appointment of a special commission to study the advisability of abolishing capital punishment in Massachusetts was urged by prominent citizens, lawyers and judges before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today in support of a bill introduced by Zechariah Chaffee Jr., of Boston.

While all those speaking did not express themselves as favoring the abolition of the death penalty, it was almost unanimously agreed that since such nations as Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland had eliminated the practice, the least that Massachusetts could do was to weigh its advantages and disadvantages, in connection with the State's penal system.

Several lawyers stressed capital punishment as an antiquated means of obtaining justice which, in the end, often made innocent people pay the supreme penalty. They cited cases where men had been convicted and saved from the chair at the last moment when found innocent.

Among letters and expressions of opinion read to the committee against capital punishment was one from B. Loring Young, former Speaker of the House.

REPUBLICANS PLAN DRY LAW DISCUSSION

Coördination of wet and dry forces in an effort to solve problems in the State arising from the Eighteenth Amendment is the aim of the Republican Club of Massachusetts in inviting leaders of both factions to a conference on April 30. The call is issued as a Republican Party appeal for loyalty to President Hoover and for intelligent discussion of the Wickersham report.

In announcing the proposed meeting, Judson Hannigan pointed out that "calm, clear-headed discussion of the problems engendered by the Eighteenth Amendment will eventually result in the solution of those problems to the reasonable satisfaction of the nation." In following the lead of President Hoover in appointing the Wickersham Commission, the next logical step, Mr. Hannigan believed, was a careful study by local associations and committees of the results of the Wickersham study.

$57,123 TAX RETURNED

LOWELL, Mass., April 23 (AP)—Abel R. Campbell, city treasurer, yesterday gave attorneys for the Hamilton Manufacturing Company a check for $57,123.46, satisfying a court judgment for abatement of 1927 taxes. The case had dragged in state courts for three years.

Women Republicans Study Statecraft

The fourth Statecraft Institute conducted by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts was held today at its clubhouse on Beacon Street. Discussions were held on "Youth and Its Responsibility in Political Life" and "Crime." Speakers at the first session were Judson Hannigan, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts; William S. Youngman of the Harvard Law School; Donald S. Potter, of Boston University, College of Business Administration, and the Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, of the Old South Church.

Following a buffet luncheon, the gathering was addressed by H. Addington Bruce, author and lecturer, on "The Crime Problem and by Dr. William Healy of the Judge Baker Foundation on "Juvenile Delinquency." Dr. Healy dwelt on causes of delinquency and methods of straightening out individuals who have faltered.

"Subversive patterns of life outside the home cause delinquency," he said. "When a person finds himself confronted with conditions that are taken for granted—petty pilfering from the neighborhood shops, ways of gaining 'easy money,' etc—very often a complete reversal of his ideals takes place. Closely joined to this type of causation is the thrill of exciting adventure whereby more pleasure is found in taking chances than in actual acquisition of property."

Henry Higgins, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association, also spoke at the afternoon meeting. He urged construction of new prisons and revision of prison systems.

Rhode Island to Fine Fire-Starting Motorists

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23 (AP)—Motorists caught tossing lighted cigarette or cigar butts from automobiles on Rhode Island highways will be fined $50 henceforth if caught. A new law went into effect today when it was signed by Gov. Norman S. Case. The measure is expected to aid in preventing forest fires, of which the State has had a large number this spring and in former years.

Here's the Setting for the $1.89 Banquet

GIRL SCOUTS PREPARING TABLE FOR PRESIDENTIAL PARTY

Left to Right—Louise Erk, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Faith Shesong, Washington; Shirley Schafer, Milwaukee, Wis.

Girl Scouts Serve 23-Cent Dinner To the President and Mrs. Hoover

Better Homes Week Opened at Capital When Party of Eight Sits Down to Substantial Meal Prepared at Total Cost of Just $1.89

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 23 — Today was a thrilling day for six Washington Girl Scouts. They prepared and served a midday dinner for the President of the United States and Mrs. Hoover. This in itself was unique but still more unusual was the fact that the dinner cost less than 24 cents per person.

The meal was planned by food specialists of the United States Bureau of Home Economics as an example of the type that may be prepared for families at low cost during the unemployment emergency. It was served at the Little House, national Girl Scout headquarters, which was reproduced by Better Homes in America from the house which inspired John Howard Payne to compose "Home, Sweet Home." The occasion today officially opened the celebration of Better Homes Week.

Other guests at the dinner were Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, chairman of the women's division of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment; Dr. James Ford, executive director of Better Homes in America; Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, chairman, board of directors of the Girl Scouts; Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, and Mrs. William Brown Meloney, founder of Better Homes in America.

Three Girl Scouts prepared the dinner at a total cost of $1.89 and three others served it. At a cost of 23.6 cents apiece, the guests were treated to a well-rounded meal, consisting of split pea soup, melba toast, rice and meat loaf, potatoes on the half shell, cabbage and carrot salad, graham muffins and lemon bread pudding.

According to the Bureau of Home Economics, the dinner might serve as a Sunday meal for a family of adults, who choose to live by the low cost food guide developed by the bureau in coöperation with the President's Emergency Committee. The guide shows families how to get the greatest possible return for their money.

When the car bearing the President and Mrs. Hoover drew up at the Little House, two Girl Scouts ran down the path to greet them and escort them into the house where they were received by Mrs. George Akerson, chairman of the Better Homes Week in Washington; Mrs. G. L. Bowman, vice-chairman, and Miss Alida Henriques, hostess at Little House. Mrs. Hoover was thoroughly familiar with the Girl Scout headquarters, in which she took great interest even before she moved into the White House.

Girl Scouts who were chosen for the honor to cook and serve for the President were Shirley Schafer, daughter of John C. Schafer, Representative from Wisconsin; Louise Erk, daughter of Edmund F. Erk, Representative from Pennsylvania; Faith Sheshong, Helen Sheets, Betty Jane Oswald, and Betty Leake, all of Washington. Their scout leader for the occasion was Mrs. Edmund F. Erk, wife of the Representative, while Miss Mabel Steinbarger of the Bureau of Home Economics watched to see that the bureau's cooking practices were followed.

Before leaving for the dinner, President Hoover on behalf of Better Homes in America presented to Reginald Johnson, Los Angeles architect, a gold medal in recognition of his design, Hope Ranch, at Santa Barbara, Calif., judged to be the best small home actually erected last year.

UNITED STATES LIMITS VISES FOR MEXICANS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 22—During the month of March only 113 immigration visés were extended to Mexicans, the State Department announced today. None of these entrants were of the common laborer class.

The March figure brings the total of visés issued since the beginning of the current fiscal year to 2165 as compared with a previous annual average rate of 49,348. Enforcement of existing immigration laws by American consular officers in Mexico has brought about the above result and, according to the Administration, "appears therefore to have solved the problem of new immigration from Mexico."

Rail Loan Dispute Stirs Polish Sejm

WARSAW, April 23 (AP)—A special session of the Sejm, called to ratify the loan of 1,000,000,000 francs ($40,000,000) from France on the Polish Railways began today with a dispute between the Government and anti-Government parties. The Opposition finally arose from their seats and walked out of the Chamber.

When the session convened, the Opposition proposed placing several additional subjects on the agenda to which the Speaker objected, insisting nothing except the subject for which the Sejm had been summoned by the President could be discussed, and he even declined to permit a debate on their motion.

As all the Opposition members walked out, the Socialist group sang the song of the 1831 Polish uprising. After their departure the Government Party quickly referred the railway loan to a committee, with instructions to report to a plenary session of the Sejm tomorrow.

PENNSYLVANIA VOTES DOWN SUNDAY GAMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 22 — Efforts to open the door for the adoption of amendments to the so-called blue laws of 1794 to permit Sunday baseball and other Sunday amusements failed yesterday in the House of the Pennsylvania State Assembly.

An amendment to the Schwartz bill providing for delivery of milk on Sunday morning up to 10 o'clock instead of 9 o'clock and permitting Sunday baseball from 2 o'clock until 5:30 o'clock p. m. was defeated by a vote of 101 to 99. The close vote was a surprise. Had the amendment carried, efforts to insert other changes would have followed.

ARGENTINA SEEKS BANK IMPROVEMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. April 23 (AP)—Formation of a central reserve bank and further modernization of Argentina's banking and monetary systems were advocated yesterday by Minister of Finance Uriburu, speaking at the inauguration of Adolfo Casal as president of the Banco Nacion.

Señor Casal succeeded Señor Uriburu, who was president of the bank before his elevation to the post of Minister of Finance.

Mail Crossing America in Day Far Call From First Air Test

Seven-Mile Flight on Long Island in 1911 Marked by Dropping Souvenir Letters and Cards—Term 'Air-Mindedness' Criticized

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Faster air mail planes, spanning the country from New York to San Francisco in 23 hours and 57 minutes and requiring but two hours longer on the west-to-east flight, bring vivid memories to pioneers in aviation who recall the struggle encountered by the Post Office Department in establishing the first American air mail service.

The first actual delivery of mail by air is credited to Earle L. Ovington who, with his Queen monoplane, roared across a section of Long Island from Nassau Boulevard to Mineola, a distance of but six or seven miles. He dropped the souvenir letters and post cards upon the ground at Mineola and sped on. That was in September of 1911.

It was not until 1918, however, that post office officials prevailed upon Congress for an appropriation especially for air mail, and the original allotment was $100,000. The first route established was from Washington to New York, a distance of 218 miles—and the mail was carried in army airplanes piloted by army fliers who were loaned to the post office for the "experiment." Service began on May 15, 1918, and continued with army equipment until Aug. 12, when the Post Office Department arranged to purchase its own planes.

Start of Night Flying

Thirteen years later, May 15, 1931, air mail and passenger planes were flying daily a distance of 111,170 miles over a network of established routes maintained by the Department of Commerce aggregating a distance of 30,247 miles within the United States, and 12,929 miles daily over the 18,661-mile routes established in the Latin Americas.

More than one-half of the domestic routes have since been lighted by the Government for night flying and a system of telegraph and radio weather reporting will soon link every mile of the established routes.

Government appropriations exclusively for air mail operation for the next fiscal year within the United States is 200 times that of the original appropriation, reaching $20,000,000, and for foreign air mail operation, $7,000,000.

Within the past month a new route extending from Washington to Jacksonville, Fla., has been opened, a 600-mile "cut off" that brings the two cities five hours nearer and over which passenger and mail planes operate daily. There are six or more routes to be opened soon by the Post Office Department, one of which will add another transcontinental line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

Short Flights Not Counted

In contrast to the tiny bundles of mail carried on the first air mail planes in 1918, the 1930 total for air mail was 8,324,255 pounds. Air express matter weighed 2,869,255 pounds. Air passenger business, which really began to develop in 1928, reached the peak last year when 417,505 passengers were carried over established lines. Other thousands were carried on short pleasure flights from local airports but were not reported. Those listed as passengers flew from one city to another.

This "air-mindedness," which is becoming a word intensely despised by air line operators, for they hold that commercial aviation is a business and the word connotes a sort of hysteria in the public, has resulted from the efforts of the Post Office Department to encourage air mail operation through federal subsidy.

The successful guidance of the postal officials is seen in the tremendous operations and service now being rendered and which are constantly increasing.

MEDAL AWARDED CHOW DOG

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—A Chow dog owned by Miss Mary McGrane, formerly of South Norwalk, Conn., today was awarded a bronze medal for saving the lives of three persons in a fire. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals made the award.

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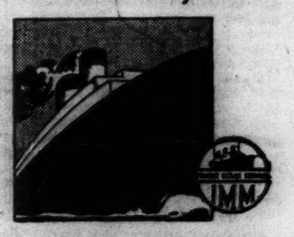

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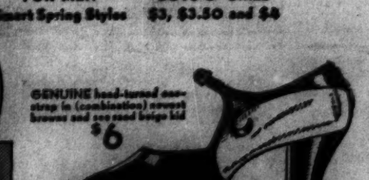

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REICH LEADERS ALL AGREE ON TREATY ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

the country we are obliged to make great sacrifices, and sometimes to place ourselves in contradiction with our own policy. But it is the only way to safeguard democracy and the parliamentary régime."

Of course the German Socialists in thus becoming a party of consolidation—or, to employ a permissible paradox, a Conservative Party—leave themselves open to severe attacks on their Left. The Communists can twit them with insincerity. Communism is a force that is bound to grow in Germany while distress increases; but, on the whole, this complete separation of Communism, regarded as a revolutionary party, and Social Democracy, regarded as a conservative party, is all to the advantage of Dr. Breitscheid's group.

Social Democrats, precisely like the Nationalists, think that reparations as fixed by the Young plan are too heavy for Germany; and therefore it may be taken that German opinion is unanimous on this subject. The Social Democrats, like all other German orthodox politicians, also insist that other nations should disarm down to the level of Germany. Other parties add that if the other nations do not disarm down to Germany's level then Germany must be allowed to arm to their level. That there should be revision of treaties, especially on the Polish side, goes without saying.

Seated next to the Socialists are the 20 members of the State Party who can be described as Liberals, with special economic interests, upholding the present parliamentary system. Then there is the greatest of the Moderate groups—the Roman Catholic Center. To it belongs Dr. Bruening. It has participated in every cabinet since the Republic was formed, and is likely to find a place in all German governments.

Center Opposes Extremists

Against the tendency toward extremism now manifested in Germany the Center Party directs its efforts. Monsignor Kaas explains that the characteristic of present-day Germany "is a complete disorientation, as the result of the loss of all hope."

The Germans take their politics earnestly, thoughtfully, silently, and I have realized that they were genuinely trying to arrive at right conclusions. Yet, in the masses, there must always be a certain lack of critical sense, and the task of the Communists and Fascists, who make the boldest assertions with assurance, is not difficult. What can the Center Party effectively do against the propaganda of wild promises? "It can only," says Monsignor Kaas, "follow the laws of evolution."

Germany's internal policy and its external policy are interlocked. In order to combat the Extremes, the Center is compelled to show, or to imply that it is really obtaining concessions in the matter of reparations, disarmament, and the protection of German minorities in other countries. The Center stands for a rapprochement with France, but on condition that France helps to restore Germany's rights. If Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles it was because it could do nothing else without inviting disaster; but even as it signed the treaty it envisaged the possibilities of its modification.

The other parties are the Bavarian People's Party, numbering 19, and more particularly representing south German Roman Catholic interests; the German People's Party, number 13; the Peasants' Party, numbering 9; the Economic Party, numbering 23; the Conservatives, numbering 5; and the Christian National Peasants, numbering 9.

All these groups are Moderate. They may now be regarded as republican, constitutional, democratic, though with various degrees of warmth. They all take the same attitude in foreign policy; and, indeed, there is only one attitude to take in Germany, and any difference that can arise is merely as to the degree of energy with which German claims should be pressed.

So Count Von Westarp of the Nationalist Party does not express himself very differently from Dr. Breitscheid. "Germany has disarmed, but the other countries, in spite of their treaty engagements, have not disarmed. The Treaty of Versailles is therefore violated I am not an enemy of the League of Nations, but I disapprove its present working. It should employ every means to force the Poles into respect of the rights of minorities on their territory. Our finances cannot be purified and our national economy reinforced while we are subjected to the Young plan."

Whether Germany should remain in the League of Nations, whether Germany should seek friendship with France, these are questions of ways and means; but on the main problems there are no divergences of opinion.

No Reason for Cutting Wages Or Living Standard Yet Found

(Continued from Page 1)

Poland, Argentina and Costa Rica and among agricultural workers in Norway. The head of the largest American bank has indorsed moderate reductions in some industries.

Division of Labor Appears

And why must there be this readjustment? "Because there is overproduction," one hears. For decades, even centuries, the people have been told that the more they produce the more they can have. But now it is said that because the people have produced so much they must get along with less.

There was a time when a family's industriousness determined very directly how well it lived. Its members raised and prepared their own foodstuffs, hewed timbers for shelter, clothed themselves with homespun and so forth—all within the family. Later men found that if in a community the head of each family should specialize in the thing at which he was most capable they could barter their products and all have more to enjoy. Economists call this division of labor. Thus there came to be farmers to grow the grain, millers to grind it into flour, butchers to supply meat, woodsmen to work with timbers, spinners and weavers in textiles, cobblers to make shoes, chandlers to mold candles and minstrels to entertain with song and story.

The last few centuries have brought myriad machines to aid these workers and to divide their trades still further till each of these now comprises scores, perhaps, hundreds, of branches and crafts each with its special skill. The miller who tends the bolting machine could not quickly change places with either the wheat buyer or the man who deftly sews up the sacks at the filling spout. The shoemaker's trade has become a whole series of factory operations, cutting, channeling, assembling, nailing, stitching, welting, buffing, and polishing, so that rare is the worker who could make a whole shoe.

The mass production methods of the automobile industry have brought, of course, the extreme examples of specialization in labor, where the task of workman No. 1264K is to insert the three lower bolts in the differential housing, which the next three men will tighten as it passes them on the assembly line.

While developing these specialized skills men necessarily have given up the versatility which would be required to supply even a fraction of their wants directly. They have done so because they have found that by this division, specialization and barter they could in general obtain vastly more of material conveniences. And they believed, still, what is in some respect true, that the amount of goods the community, nation or world collectively produces determines the standard of living it can enjoy.

Flaw in the Reasoning

When business depression came men reasoned that it was because the nation had been living beyond its means—consuming more than it was producing. Thus installment buying may have had something to do with the 1930 collapse, but when the warehouses of the world are bursting with commodities produced but unused can it be said that humanity in general has courted punishment by consuming beyond its production? Evidently not.

The explanation often has been made, and validly in many instances, that overproduction in some one line, amassing more of some one commodity than the world wants in comparison with other goods, may bring difficulties. But does that explain this last slump? On the contrary, there were oversupplies of—or a shortage of buyers for—nearly every kind of goods one could name: wheat, sugar, cotton, rye, rubber, copper, silk, oil, textiles, lumber, coal, iron, tin, silver, meat, grapes, melons, clothing, furniture, housing, automobiles, radios, motorbus lines, airplanes, summer resorts and what have you?

Consequently this "overproduction"—or "underconsumption" as many have insisted it should be called—is not confined to one product or group of products; it is general.

Is there something fundamentally wrong, then, with the theory of division of labor, and with the tremendous industrial system which mankind has erected upon that theory? Must mankind go back to the family unit of self-sufficiency?

No, the benefits of expertness and mechanical aid are indubitable; but one group of economic thinkers has traced the knock in the engine back to one of the timing gears, which was supposed to be automatic, but isn't—at least, not according to its conclusions.

Wires Got Crossed Somehow

Originally it was assumed by economists that while goods and services were moving in one direction around the various circles—as goods being relayed from miner to manufacturer to jobber to merchant to farmer to miller to miner, or services passing from worker to manager to capitalist to railroad to grocer to worker—that equivalent amounts of money would automatically move around the circles in the other direction so that each member of the circle would always have enough to buy the products of the other in proportion to his own industriousness and so keep the wheels turning.

Several factors, however, operate against this theory. The human equation enters in. One man drives a harder or shrewder bargain than another; and the second comes off with less than enough money to do his share of buying. The very law of supply and demand often works to upset this supposedly automatic distribution of buying power. And the ordinary organization of business for profit endeavors to take out of the money stream more than it puts in, in order to amass a surplus.

Consequently one school of economists now attributes cyclical business depression not to "overproduction," but to a "deficit of purchasing power on the part of the consumer." In other words, if workers as a whole—who in turn form the mass of consumers—do not receive over a period of years a large enough share of the proceeds of industry to enable them to buy the products of industry, an accumulation of unsold goods eventually will result. Then a readjustment must follow, in which business will stagnate and prices come down.

This apparently is the sort of readjustment the world experienced in 1930. But there are some who hold that the readjustment will not be complete until wages have come down as prices have done. Now let's see where that would get us.

Evidently there was something out of gear in the division between wages and profits, or the relation between wages and prices, in the years which preceded the slump—something wrong with the distribution of buying power which led to the crash. Prof. Paul H. Douglas concluded in his study of "Real Wages in the United States" that over a quarter century the average annual increase in real wages—wages measured by their purchasing power—was about 4 per cent.

He found that for several years after 1923, while productivity continued to increase apace, real earnings practically stood still, the difference going into profits and stock market inflation.

Current indexes of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Prof. Irving Fisher indicate that the decline in the cost of living in the last two years has been enough to work an improvement of 25 or 30 per cent in real wages, approximately enough to catch up with the years when these changes were delayed. Perhaps, then, the reaction has just about made an adjustment between living costs and wages which needed to be made.

Now does it seem logical to try to bring wages back into that same proportion with prices which, in the opinion of many, undermined consumer purchasing power and caused the trouble? To do so would be to start another swing of the business cycle which may be avoided by keeping wages up.

Two Logical Courses Open

The principal bases, and probably the only ones, for a reduction of wages proportionately with prices would be either (1) the theory that earnings in terms of goods ought always to remain static instead of improving or (2) the theory that the cause of the downswing is not a maldistribution of purchasing power but a shortage of gold, a lack of sufficient circulating medium, either money or credit, to carry on the exchange of the world's goods and services at present prices.

If it were necessary to accomplish simply a general revaluation of money in order to make the same amount of it move more trade, prices and wages would indeed have to come down alike. But the world has seen some such general shifts as this in the buying power of money, and the experience has been that they involve unpleasant, even serious economic friction.

After the shift it is found, too, that debts have become twice as onerous. It was in such an era, the 1890s in the United States, that the term "bloated bondholder" became current, nd in the present instance the nations already have heard a plea from German spokesmen for a scaling down of the war debt.

Prices and wages may have been reduced, but bonds, on railroads and factories, or mortgages on homes and farms still call for payment of the same number of dollars as before—dollars which then take more work to earn and represent more wealth when paid. The beneficiaries of the change in buying power are those who have done nothing but hoard money and lend it.

Load on Back of Industry

All unconsciously, in most cases, the creditors have been changed from supporters of industry to loads on its back, due to the change in the nature of the dollar.

This would be bad enough if it were necessary in order to keep the nations' circulating medium, money, adjusted to its job. But if there is no shortage of this circulating medium, the discomforts of such a readjustment are doubly to be opposed because unnecessary. In that case certainly wages should be maintained and prices, for the present, should go no lower. If there is something amiss in the monetary system perhaps there is another way out.

It would be much more desirable, if possible and necessary, to expand the supply of gold, or of money based upon it, to the extent that it could accommodate world trade at present levels of wages and prices, and so to permit men, industries and nations to pay their debts in currency of approximately the same value as that in which they contracted them. This involves the question, which will form part of the next article, of whether it is feasible to stabilize the purchasing power of money.

President's Secretaries Divide Duties as Specialization Move

(Continued from Page 1)

be a little indiscreet, so that certain things may become known without making the President personally responsible for the revelation.

Grew Under Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt is credited with being responsible for the growth in presidential secretaries. Being the fortunate possessor of able secretaries throughout his term as President, he gradually unloaded on them matters which formerly had been handled only by the President personally.

His first secretary was Mr. Cortelyou, whom he inherited from President McKinley. Mr. Cortelyou conducted the affairs of his office so satisfactorily that he was rewarded with a Cabinet seat.

Then came William Loeb, who served President Roosevelt faithfully and ably through his second term. Mr. Loeb inaugurated one very important function, which was to act as universal scapegoat. It was a standing jest with the newspapers that if anything went wrong, the blame must be put on Mr. Loeb, and so he was held officially responsible for every sort of mishap and mistake. He was always a very good-humored and uncomplaining scapegoat, and he never lost a single friend.

Mr. Loeb was one of the great secretaries. He was the embodiment of discretion and good sense, always genial, with perfect presence of mind, and always ready to cope with the most difficult situations. He was never ruffled, never out of temper, never anxious or disturbed. The power to do and be all this is something very near to genius.

Lamont Called Greatest

Mr. Lamont, who was secretary to President Cleveland during his first term, has been singled out by many as probably the greatest presidential secretary. Be that as it may, he achieved great distinction in the office and when he left the White House he was overwhelmed with applications for his services in business life. He was not only able but was exceedingly popular. He, too, was rewarded with a Cabinet place.

Mr. Tumulty was entirely different from either of his great predecessors. He combined infinite patience and tact with quickness of decision, tenacity of purpose and a readiness to fight for what he believed right. He had a gift of winning men's hearts. He was successful as a secretary because he knew how to fight and to tell people the truth. He understood President Wilson just as well as Mr. Loeb understood President Roosevelt.

In the early days of the Republic, the President had no private secretary authorized and paid by act of Congress. If he wished a secretary he must employ one himself, or use the temporary service of various clerks attached to the different departments of the Government. Not until President Buchanan's time did Congress establish this definite office and vote a salary to its incumbent. The first official secretary was J. B. Henry.

Jackson Hired Nephew

George Washington had his official papers written out by a secretary, but all the rest of his correspondence he attended to himself. Earlier, however, he had employed young officers as military secretaries, among them being both Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr.

The first President whose private secretary was a person of any importance was Andrew Jackson. His nephew, Maj. Andrew Jackson Donelson, had been, while only a boy, one of the General's aides in the New Orleans and Florida campaigns, and in 1828, he accompanied his uncle to the White House, where he acted as secretory through the eight stormy years of "Old Hickory's" régime.

It is told that Major Donelson once ventured to rewrite a message of President Jackson, quite changing its tone and spirit. The President was incensed at the slowness of the French in paying certain claims which the United States had made for the damage done to its commerce by French cruisers. He therefore penned a message so violent in tone as to mean war with France. Major Donelson quietly altered the phraseology; and though his fiery uncle stormed and stamped with anger when he found out what his private secretary had done, he nevertheless forgave him.

John G. Nicolay was President Lincoln's private secretary at the start. He was very close to Lincoln while he was President, and saw him at all times and seasons. The fund of first-hand information which he gleaned during the four years of civil war made him ideally fitted to write that monumental biography of Lincoln, in the literary elaboration of which he was aided by one who had been at the same period a sort of unofficial secretary.

This was John Hay, who was later an attaché at various American legations in Europe, Ambassador to Great Britain, and finally Secretary of State.

No secretary to the President played a very important part in the events of his time until the election of Grover Cleveland, and many of them have been forgotten.

Being secretary to the President of the United States is far more than is implied by the term. In fact, the official title is in reality a misnomer, and it has been frequently suggested that it be changed to that of "assistant to the President," because that is practically what the holder of the position actually is.

CHINESE HARBOR TO RIVAL DAIREN AND VLADIVOSTOK

(Continued from Page 1)

two seaports in that region, and that the prospects are that both Dairen and Hulutao will flourish.

Rich in Natural Resources

The region surrounding Hulutao abounds in natural resources, the chief agricultural products being soya beans, wheat, corn, indigo, hemp and rice. Cattle, sheep, pigs and horses also breed well in this district, and virgin forests provide vast quantities of timber. Coal and other mineral products are also extensive. All of these natural resources are practically unexploited at present, and the new harbor is intended as an incentive for Chinese investors to develop this territory.

It is evident, however, that Dairen's trade will far eclipse that to be handled at Hulutao for many years to come. Dairen was first founded by Czarist Russia, which is estimated to have spent more than $15,000,000 in building the city and harbor there. Since Dairen was lost by Russia to Japan, the latter country has invested approximately $30,000,000 more in harbor and wharf improvements alone.

Against these tremendous sums, the Chinese railway is spending only $6,000,000 in the construction of the harbor at Hulutao, where no city at all exists at present, and where the natural water advantages are far less than those at Dairen.

One feature favoring Hulutao above Vladivostok, Newchang, and other port sites, is that it is one of the very few ice-free regions along the north China seacoast during the winter months.

The water at this point has a natural depth from 27 to 50 feet, so that large vessels can anchor well within the harbor.

The development of Hulutao began in 1910 and continued for one year, when it was stopped by the outbreak of the Chinese revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty. During that year $1,000,000 was expended in building a short railway to join the main line, in establishing a small hotel, a few offices and barracks for workmen and clerks, two warehouses, sinking some wells, and in buying necessary machinery.

Most of this construction, however, was not completed and has deteriorated so badly during the past 20 years that it is practically useless now. Some of the buildings have been taken over by the Government for a naval school and are no longer available for the harbor construction work.

Wage Level Retained For Railroad Men

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The army of the nation's railroad men is striving to meet its unemployment situation, but has not been asked to accept a cut in wages, David B. Robertson, chairman of the National Railway Labor Executives' Association, said yesterday.

He estimated approximately 250,000 railroad employees are now out of work, the largest number in recent years. A slight pickup has developed in the Southwest, he said, but there has been no noticeable general improvement in the rail labor situation.

Asked how the unions were meeting the unemployment situation in the railroad industry, Mr. Robertson said, "those who are working are helping those out of work." The brotherhoods, he said, have no funds with which to tide over the unemployed, and it is largely a local matter, with lodges and other organizations helping out.

HARBORD ELECTED PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, retired army officer, has been elected president of the National Republican Club.

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WORLD WHEAT SOLUTION SAID TO REST ON U. S.

Member of Rome Conference Thinks Presence Needed in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 23—The possibilities of a solution of the world wheat problem at the forthcoming conference of grain exporting countries at London on May 18 will depend to a large extent upon the cooperation of the United States, according to C. W. Croes, of Aberdeen, S. D., the first of the unofficial American observers to return to the United States from the Rome wheat conference, which ended on April 2.

Mr. Croes is hopeful that an international agreement which would be helpful to the marketing of wheat might be worked out in London, but he is not sanguine that there can be any general agreement that will immediately raise prices much higher than the present world market or that any understanding can be reached which will lead to the immediate curtailment of production. He believes, however, that constructive steps leading to these desired ends may be taken.

Mr. Croes declined to express an opinion upon the stand the United States should take in regard to the London conference until he had consulted with representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Farm Board in Washington, but he felt that, in view of the 275,000,000 bushels of wheat which the Farm Board will hold on July 1 and the probable exportable surplus from the coming crop in the United States, this country should be represented.

"The outlines of the situation are simple enough," he said. "There is a vast carry-over of wheat from past crops which has depressed the world market, along with the general business depression, until prices have left the producer in a desperate situation. In addition, weather conditions have been good in most of the wheat raising districts of the world, and it is not improbable that this year's crops will be unusually good, with the result that a large exportable surplus will be added to the present carry-overs.

"Whether any definite step can be taken to lift the price to a point where it will yield the farmer a profit for his grain is doubtful at present. It may be that eventually this can be worked out, but ordered control of the movement of crops in itself will go a long way toward restoring a balance in the world grain markets.

TWO GEORGIA COUNTIES VOTE CONSOLIDATION

ATLANTA, April 22 (AP)—The number of counties in Georgia yesterday was reduced from 161 to 160 through approval by the voters of Fulton County, in which Atlanta is located, of a merger with the adjacent County of Campbell.

Ratification of the merger completed the first definite step toward simplifying Georgia's system of county government, said to be one of the most complex in the country. The plan previously had been approved by Campbell County voters. The consolidation takes effect Jan. 1, 1932.

POUGHKEEPSIE BUILDS GARDEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 23—The City of Poughkeepsie accepted this week the offer of enough material from the famous rock garden of the late Clarence Lown to build a rock garden at College Hill Park. It will cover an area of about 100 square feet and will be named the "Clarence Lown Memorial Rock Garden."

Children in Keeplaws League Trained in Good Citizenship

MRS. LITTLE, FOUNDER OF LEAGUE, AND GRANDCHILDREN

Movement Started in North Carolina With Goal of Guiding Youth—Conditions Found in Prisons Led to Organized Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Keeplaws League, an organization of school children designed to encourage law observance in the United States, has accomplished much—yet remains far from perfect, and welcomes helpful suggestions, according to its founder and first president, Mrs. Mary Bennett Little.

Always she has been a tender of home fires. Loyalty is the lodestar on which her attention has always been riveted. It is natural that she should have been chosen the first president of the Anson County Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, which position she held for 27 years. From 1916 to 1919 she was treasurer of the national organization.

The society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has also come in for a share of this busy woman's time and attention. But it is in the work of the American War Mothers that Mrs. Little has been more particularly interested during the last 10 years. Mrs. Little was made national vice-president soon after the Mothers were organized and is at this time performing the duties of national chairman of welfare.

Indorsed by Warden Lawes

In this capacity she has visited numerous prisons from coast to coast, and has found modern youth in dire need of a guiding hand to set him on the path of law observance during his formative years.

In the spring of 1929 Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, wrote Mrs. Little that "the most useful thing the women of this country could do would be to start a movement among children for law observance.

"Accordingly, because of her first hand knowledge of prison conditions, and actuated by Mr. Lawes's letter, Mrs. Little felt that the time was ripe for a movement that would inspire in children a respect for constituted authority that would develop them into good citizens instead of inmates of prisons and reformatories.

In April, 1929, the formal inauguration of the Keeplaws League took place in the high school at Wadesboro, N. C., with Chaplain Zimmerman of Fort Bragg, as the principal speaker. Present were prominent men and women from all part of the State, and representatives of various civic, patriotic and religious organizations.

Mrs. Little maintains that the Keeplaws League is the first practical answer to President Hoover's plea for teaching law keeping to the young.

The American War Mothers are active promoters of the league, which has been indorsed by the governors of many states, by state superintendents of public instruction, by individual posts of the American Legion, by the Daughters of the American Revolution and by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, teachers, ministers, prominent officials of various sorts, supreme court judges, lawyers and private citizens.

Keeplaws is fostered by the schools and has a military set-up, with the teachers as captains and each grade a company. The organization collects no dues, charges no admission, and its profits are entirely spiritual. Some group in every community sponsors the league and purchases and distributes the necessary paraphernalia.

The originator has compiled a unique calendar in which the motto, "Obedience to Law Is Liberty," has a conspicuous place. Copies have been sent to every governor in the United States and to numerous schools in all parts of the country.

In order that Keeplaws may have a broader appeal, Mrs. Little has offered several prizes to promote the interests of the society. The Chapter of War Mothers placing the largest number of calendars in schools will receive a reward.

The Chamber of Commerce or other civic body arranging for the best use of the Keeplaws calendar will win the second prize.

The third, known as the founder's medal, will be given to the person sending in the best suggestion for the 1932 calendar. This medal is given in memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee, class of 1629, who did not receive a single demerit while at West Point.

The league should receive impetus from President Hoover's recommendation. In an interview granted Mrs. Little the President told her he was glad to hear of any effort made toward law keeping, especially among the young.

RUSH OF GOLD TO U. S. TAKES FRESH FORCE

(Continued from Page 1)

here Tuesday on the Paris, of the French Line, and that $12,500,000 more was to follow Saturday from France aboard the Europa, of the North German Lloyd. This brings the total gold shipped here from France within the last week to $16,000,000, and unless the action of the Federal Reserve Bank is successful in discouraging further shipments, large consignments are expected.

The immediate reaction from the Federal Reserve Bank's move appeared in a sharp advance of the exchange rates for both sterling and the franc. The pound sterling rose three-sixteenths of a cent to $4.86 5-32, the best price quoted since Feb. 11, and the franc gained three-thirty-seconds of a point, going to 3.91 1-16 cents, the best price since April 6 and considerably over the point at which gold would normally be shipped.

Because bankers' acceptances now form so large a part of the investment portfolio of banks, the reduction in the rate for bills had an immediate effect upon other branches of the money market.

Finding their income reduced from this source, banks began yesterday to seek other investments, forcing down money rates in other fields. Bankers commented upon the action of the Federal Reserve Bank favorably, holding that the reduction in the bill-buying rate was more effective for immediate results than would have been a reduction of the rediscount rate, because of its effect upon foreign exchange and other branches of the money market. The principal object is to discourage transference of gold to the United States, and by reducing the earning capacity of the metal, in virtually all branches of the money market, it is felt that the best result could be obtained.

Australia Feels Gold Standard Is a Failure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia — Claiming that the gold standard has failed and is mainly responsible for the present world-wide depression, the Commonwealth Government has introduced a bill to abolish the gold reserve of the Commonwealth note issue. The existing currency act provides for a minimum gold backing of 25 per cent. The present gold reserve is £15,000,000, the balance of Australia's gold having been sent abroad to meet overseas commitments.

The reason given for the Government's decision is the urgent necessity for dealing with Australia's short-dated indebtedness in London. The Commonwealth's £5,000,000 overdraft with the London and Westminster Bank had to be reviewed, the treasurer, E. G. Theodore, explained, while treasury bills for the same amount had to be met within a couple of months. These obligations would absorb £10,000,000 of the gold reserve.

The bill authorizes the Government to demand from the Commonwealth Bank board the gold reserve and to ship it abroad for the purpose of meeting obligations. It limits the Commonwealth note issue to £80,000,000, exclusive of the proposed fiduciary note issue of £18,000,000. It relieves the Commonwealth Treasurer of the obligation of converting Commonwealth notes into gold, and, in effect, sets up a note issue of £60,000,000 entirely without gold backing.

The bill, however, is assured of rejection in the Senate. Together with the proposed fiduciary note issue, which has already been thrown out by the Senate, it will probably become one of the issues of the next federal elections.

"Australia is admittedly off the gold standard," said Mr. Theodore, explaining the bill. "If it wants to return to the gold standard, it would be necessary to follow other countries in the decline of price levels. I do not consider it is essential for the safety and progress of Australia for us to return to the gold standard, which has been a failure. Gold itself has been subject to violent fluctuations, and that is the main cause of the world-wide depression."

COMMUNIST BAR ADVOCATED BY D. A. R. SPEAKER

Representative Jenkins Would Amend Laws on Immigration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 23—Amendment of the immigration laws to exclude Communists from the country and to relieve unemployment was advocated today before the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Thomas A. Jenkins (R.), Representative from Ohio.

Yesterday afternoon the delegates were received at the White House by the President and Mrs. Hoover, the culmination of the busy social program which accompanies the congresses. Today, political discussion in connection with election of seven vice-presidents-general was an important phase of the meeting. This is an off-year for the election of a president-general.

Mr. Jenkins, who was author of a bill at the last Congress providing that immigration from quota countries be cut 90 per cent for two years and countries of the Western Hemisphere put under quotas for the same period, told the women that he intends to reintroduce his bill in the next session. If it were practicable for the executive departments to execute the vigilance they are now exercising over immigration, further restriction might not be necessary, Mr. Jenkins said. He characterized their action, however, as "another example of the departments invading the jurisdiction of Congress and passing their own laws."

Referring to the necessity of ousting Communists from the country, Mr. Jenkins said, "Any person who affiliates with an organization that seeks to stifle individual freedom and initiative and to encourage collective public slavery, and which teaches that industry is not a badge of merit, that liberty is not a blessing and that religion is an ignorant superstition, has no political rights to be respected. Any law that will curb his political activities is just." He added that he did not believe that further legislation to reunite families is necessary.

Reports delivered at last night's meeting by regents from 48 states, the District of Columbia, France, England, Cuba, China, Philippine Islands, Hawaii and Alaska showed that D. A. R. chapters have weathered the depression, and in all sections affected by the drought have participated with the American Red Cross in relief work and in the industrial centers with the President's Emergency Committte for Employment.

The D. A. R. mountain schools in South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas and Missouri have met the extra demands made upon them, it was stated. The student loan fund was increased and also the number of students assisted. In many states and communities local enterprises have been carried through, including preservation of historic spots, forestry planting, maintenance of schools for foreign born in connection with naturalization courts, and in pushing recreation projects.

Constructive influence on public opinion as to the necessity of forestry planting was stated by Mrs. Charles A. Finley to be an important duty of the national committee on conservation and thrift, of which she is chairman.

Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, who is to be one of the speakers at the congress, has been asked by national officers to modify a speech he had prepared.

It is understood that in his original speech, Mr. Fish vigorously attacked the State Department for condoning Communist activities in Latin America. Officers explained that in the light of recent steps taken by the State Department they did not feel Mr. Fish's criticism was fair.

"Due to the fact that the reading public has too often interpreted the utterances of our speakers as being the expression of policy of the society, we requested Mr. Fish to allow certain changes to be made," said a statement issued by Mrs. William Sherman Walker, chairman of the society's national defense committee. "To this request he most graciously consented, with the result that the original introduction was recalled," she added.

The D. A. R. is on record as heartily approving the work of Mr. Fish as chairman of the House Committee Investigating Communist Activities.

D. A. R. Head Is Well Attended

Underwood

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President-General of the D. A. R., With Her Pages, at the Washington Congress. Left to Right—Mrs. Gordeon Luke, Mrs. Raymond Cooper, Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Mills Judy.

20,000 DOUGLAS LETTERS FOUND IN AN OLD BARN

Said to Indicate Civil War Possibly Could Have Been Averted

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 23 (AP)—Discovery in a barn of more than 20,000 letters to and from Stephen A. Douglas was announced by George Fort Milton today, the 118th anniversary of Douglas's birth.

Mr. Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News who is engaged in writing a biography of Douglas, said that the correspondence indicated that had the distinguished Illinois statesman been elected President in 1860 instead of Abraham Lincoln "the Civil War would have been postponed, and possibly altogether averted."

Mr. Milton also is the author of "The Age of Hate," a biography of Andrew Johnson.

Finding of the correspondence in an old box in a barn at the home of one of the Douglas's grandsons, Robert Dick Douglas in Greensboro, N. C., was described by Mr. Milton as "certainly one of the two or three most important discoveries of source material for the history of America in the nineteenth century which has been made in recent years."

Mr. Milton has just concluded reading the new letters, as well as considerable other Douglas correspondence, and he says their perusal leads "to the conclusion that in all probability the Civil War was an avoidable war."

A similar opinion, as well as the view that Douglas likely would have averted the conflict is presented by Edgar Lee Masters in his recent volume on Lincoln.

"These letters," said Mr. Milton, "reveal with great clarity the part which President Buchanan played in forcing Democratic disruption in the 1860 campaign, a disruption which insured the election of Abraham Lincoln and afforded the pretext for secession and consquent civil war. It seems well within the range of probability that except for James Buchanan, Stephen A. Douglas would have become President, and that, had the 'Little Giant' entered the White House, the Civil War would have been postponed, and possibly altogether averted."

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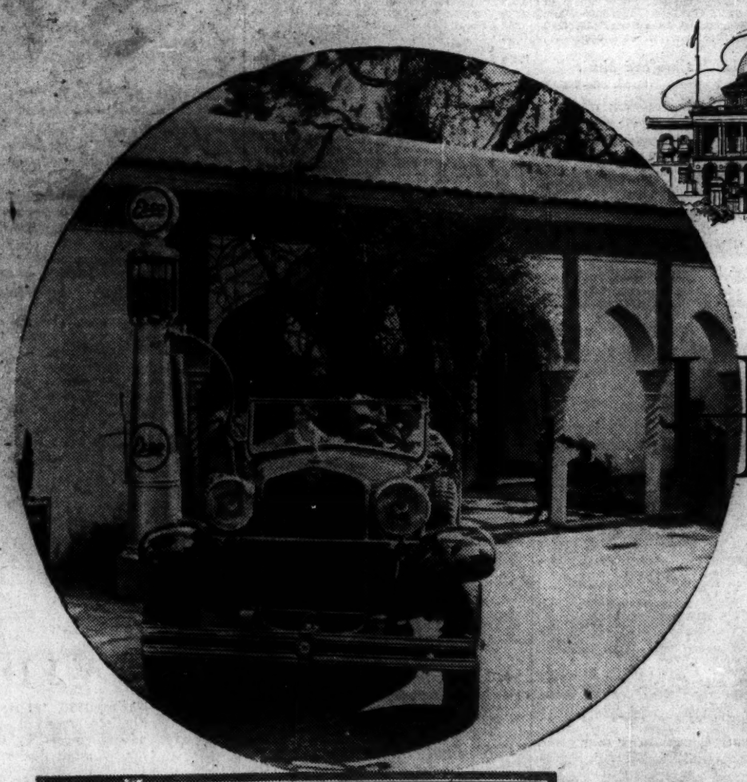
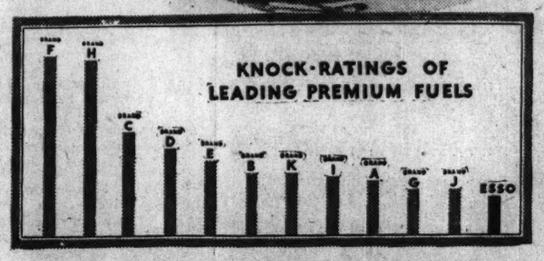
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

A QUESTION *that is being answered both* HERE AND ABROAD



An Esso pump in Algiers, Northern Africa. Already Esso pumps dot twenty foreign countries, and now they line American highways from Maine to Louisiana. Car-owners in France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Poland, Malta, Tunisia, Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau, B. I., Martinique, Guatemala, and British Honduras, as well as in Algeria and the United States, choose Esso when they want the best.

How Much more power will Esso give me?



Note how far superior to *all other premium fuels* Esso's knock-rating is. These results were obtained with the Midgley Bouncing Pin Machine developed by General Motors and accepted and used by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation. Esso will show the same superiority with any other testing system, even those ranking some fuels at "zero." The samples on which this chart is based were picked at random from roadside pumps March 16, 1931.

THE answer to this question depends upon the type of your motor.

If your car has been purchased in the past three or four years, the chances are that the motor has a "high-compression ratio." In motors of this type, Esso often delivers as high as 20% more power than is possible with ordinary gasolines.

Even if your car is an old model, however (or if the "compression ratio" is low) you'll get noticeably better driving results with Esso.

Esso represents a definite advance in motor fuel. Note the chart shown at the left. Here is a comparison, not with ordinary gasolines, but *with the finest premium fuels heretofore available.*

Esso was developed in the laboratories of the world's leading oil company. It has already won outstanding success not only along the Atlantic seaboard all the way to the Gulf, but in twenty foreign countries—including no less than eleven of the leading nations of Europe.

Make a 10-day test. Start that test *today*—you will notice a difference immediately.

on sale here only at COLONIAL *Stations and Dealers*

THE COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INCORPORATED

AUTO-GRAPHS

FREE-WHEELING, where it does not permit the optional use of conventional gear to make available the braking power of the engine on hills, will be studied at a meeting of traffic experts in Trenton, N. J., next month, according to reports. The meeting will not, however, concern itself with the type of free-wheeling now offered as standard equipment on five makes of automobiles and optional on another, since these are said to meet the requirements of laws in certain states which specify that motorists shall not coast down hills with gears in neutral.

Free-Wheeling to Be Studied

Experts will discuss the new development from the standpoint of public safety. While they are not disposed to move hastily against any sound engineering development, free-wheeling, offered as added equipment by some manufacturers, necessitates some study, they believe. This unit in question is designed so as to leave the driver without means of using the engine as a brake. When the foot is lifted from the accelerator, the engine idles immediately and the car coasts until it falls to the idling speed of the motor.

Systems of free-wheeling installed by Studebaker, Pierce-Arrow and several other large manufacturers provide optional free-wheeling. By lever or push button operation, the free-wheeling car can be run on the same basis as a conventional gear vehicle.

* * *

Who is responsible for motorcar accidents? The A. A. A. has compiled figures showing that the carelessness of a minority of drivers is directly responsible. Figures are based on a nation-wide checkup covering 32,500 fatalities and 960,000 injuries on United States highways in 1930.

Operator Is Responsible

Nearly half the fatalities, the report reveals, were caused by automobiles striking pedestrians, while 49.2 per cent of injuries were sustained in collisions between automobiles. It is significantly pointed out that 30.8 per cent of drivers did not have the right of way and 16.1 per cent were on the wrong side of the road. Direction of travel was straight ahead in more than 85 per cent of fatal accidents and in 78 per cent of nonfatal mishaps.

* * *

Fire! Fire! Down the street of the rural town came the semiprimitive wagon, hauled by an ever-increasing number of volunteers. Hiram's barn was ablaze. At last they arrived. The river was a quarter of a mile away, and while the hose was spread for action, a bucket line kept a steady but far from adequate stream of water splashing against the building. After what seemed like hours, the pump swung into action and the blaze diminished. A common spectacle in rural sections.

Truck Brings Water to Fire

The damage done between the time the fire wagon arrives and the time the hose swings into action is greatly minimized by a fire truck built by the Autocar Company of Ardmore, Pa., for the rural fire department, which brings its own water to the fire. A large tank built into the body of the truck starts the water flowing the moment the truck arrives and keeps it going until the hose is coupled to a permanent source of supply.

* * *

In the proportion of motor vehicles to population and in registration of passenger automobiles, California surpassed all other states in 1930, according to statistics reported by the California State Automobile Association. California registered 1,941,969 to New York's 1,429,146. In total motor vehicle registrations, including trucks, motorcycles and trailers, New York led with 2,347,011 to California's 2,099,293.

Californians Have Most Cars

California has one automobile to every 2.8 persons. Six states besides California and New York were found to register vehicles in excess of 1,000,000 each. For the entire nation, total registrations amounted to 26,523,779, compared to 26,501,433 for 1929.

* * *

Road building in Brazil, always a struggle against the elements, is this year balked further by the business depression. Roads that will be built in 1931 are to be constructed to withstand floods and heat. This is made possible by importation of more American equipment and materials. The country is large, population sparse, rains heavy and the jungles deep. Dirt roads are washed away quickly, and unless vegetation is constantly cut back, it soon bridges and engulfs the highways.

Where Roads Must Be Roads

* * *

Distribution of the new Marmon 16 has started. Manufacturers report a strong demand. Marmon distributors are planning special displays as soon as they have received a sufficient number of cars. A specially designed unit has been constructed by Marmon for development of the 16-cylinder models.

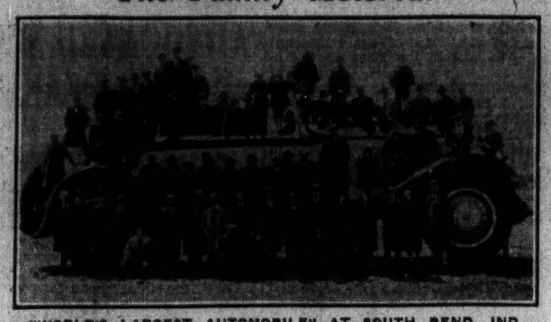
Here Comes Marmon "16"

* * *

Trucks are entering the caterpillar stage. In England an eight-wheeler has been built by Guy Motors, Ltd., of Wolverhampton, which has been found far more efficient than the established rigid frame of the six-wheeler. Power can be communicated to all eight wheels, it is said. It traverses soft and uneven ground with ease. All four front wheels steer.

Truck or Caterpillar?

The 'Family' Motorcar



"WORLD'S LARGEST AUTOMOBILE" AT SOUTH BEND, IND.

More Than 70 Nebraska Motorcar Purchasers, Come to the Factory to Drive Away New Studebakers, Were Photographed on the Huge Roadster, 15 Times the Size of a Standard Model, on Display at the Proving Grounds. It Was Built as a Property for a New Sound Motion Picture.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants."
5:15 Talk, Senator Marcus A. Coolidge.
5:25 Organ Interlude.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Pussleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Nobles' Round Table of the Air.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Burroughs Newsboys' Foundations talk.
7:15 Raymond Havens, soloist.
7:30 Hildreth's Velveteers; vocal.
7:45 Jester's Male Trio.
8:00 NBC, George Jessel, guest soloist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Birthday Party: "William Shakespeare"; soloists; quartet.
9:30 Jordan Marsh Day Program.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:15 Jolly John's Birthday Club.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 "Little Theater of Heart's Desire."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Century Boats.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; James Melton, tenor; Bob MacGimsey, whistler; Charles Magnante, accordionist; Joe Green, vibraphonist.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Concert Orchestra; John Fogarty, tenor; male quartet.
10:00 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:15 Rumrill and Matthews, piano duo.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:50 Loule's Hungry Five.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244)

5:00 p. m.—"Melody Snapshots"; organ.
5:10 Show Tunes; orchestra.
5:15 Premium Party; orchestra.
5:30 Dancing Furriers.
5:45 CBS, Jean Beaudine.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Twilight Tunes.
6:30 Western Roundup; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program; male quartet.
7:30 Davis Brothers; Selberling Singers; recorded.
7:15 "Confessions of a Magician," Howard Thurston.
7:30 Big Yank Program.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo"; sketch.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Ben Bernie and his orchestra; recorded program.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Hamilton Players: "Stage Coach Days."
9:00 CBS, Browne and Llewlyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Lutheran Hour.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders"; "Man Who Have Made America," Douglas Gilbert.
10:45 CBS, Harriet Lee, contralto; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Roundup: Ethel Norris, songs; Artells Dickson, baritone; Joseph McCauley, tenor; Edna Thomas, character singer; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
12:00 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Mme. Alberti, soprano.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Weather; evening musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Weather; WHDH Ensemble; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs. F. C. H."
5:45 Radio Travel Club.
6:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, Argentine tenor.
6:15 CBS, Gordon Kibbler's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 Bill Bigley's Country Club Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 "Chemistry of Milk."
8:45 Songs of the Heather, "Wee Geordie Hardie."
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital with Adrian O'Brien.
10:00 Wrestling.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour; concert orchestra, direction Walter Damrosch.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Same as WEEI.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Service of King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Copley-Plaza luncheon music.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Concert Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Recordings; shopping news.
2:30 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern standard, unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 24

Rhythmic Music

Roy Atwell, monologist; Marion McAfee, soprano; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (Tide Water—CBS to WKBW, Buffalo). Fifteen minutes. 6:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Beatrice Lillie, singing comedienne; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (Nestle—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Linclon). 8.

Contralto and baritone soloists; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Popular review from 1895 to 1922. 8:30.

Dancing Class (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). "The Syncopated Walk," a "collegiate," taught by Arthur Murray. 8:45.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Harry Reser and his Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies (Clicquot—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 9.

Lee Morse, popular soloist; Harry von Zell, master of ceremonies; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra (Van Heusen—CBS—T). 10.

Theater of the Air (RKO—WEAF—T). Vaudeville half hour. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Major Bowes Family (WEAF—T). Westell Gordon, tenor, featured soloist. One hour. 7.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Romberg, Friml and Herbert operetta, characteristic "Aragonaise," "Fell Street," "En Cuba," the descriptive "Rustle of Spring" and "Spinning Song." 8.

Delphine March, contralto; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR). "Carmen" aria and art songs by soloist; Haydn's "Surprise" symphony, Schmid's modern suite, "Joseph and His Brethren," orchestral features. 9.

Soloists; mixed chorus; Josef Koestner's Orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). Listen for the Romany music in this period. 9:30.

Soloist and orchestra (Enna Jetticik—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Fifteen minute "Songbird" period. 9:30.

"Authors I Have Known," Mrs. Grace Hegger Lewis; Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Shaw, Bennett, Galsworthy and Wells, whom Mrs. Lewis knows well from long residence in England. 10.

Countess Olga Albani, soprano; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra (Eastman — WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Show music of Kern, Kay Swift and Friml, also Miss Dana Suesse's "Syncopated Love Song." 10. Gail Taylor, soprano, quartet and orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (Goodrich—WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 6:45.

Ames 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 8.

"Saki Get Rich" (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). The misadventures of a Japanese in America. 9:45.

"The March of Time" (Time—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). The news. 10:30.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Strauss and Lehar to impart a Viennese air. 6:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Massenet's "Manon," Gillet's "Passepied" and Strauss' "Hesperusbahnen." 11.

Recitals

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7:15.

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Music news of the week by Pierre Key. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati. CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). 6:45, 8.

"The Dangers of the Fish Proposal" (WEAF Chain). Answer to methods proposed for curbing radicalism, by Prof. James Davis of Yale. 9:45.

Characteristic Music

"Brazilian Nightingale" (WJZ Chain to WHAM, Rochester). Abigail Parecis, soprano, and tango orchestra. 7:45.

Track Meet

Penn Relay Carnival (CBS). From Franklin Field, Philadelphia. No time given.

Daytime Programs

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). 9 a. m.

"Morning Moods" (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). 9:30 a. m.

Music Appreciation Hour (WEAF, WJZ Chains to KSL, Salt Lake City). Unannounced group for final concert of Series C; Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" suite, second half of final concert Series D. National Orchestra under Walter Damrosch. 11 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). String trio. 12 noon.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KSCJ, Sioux City). Julia Mahoney, soprano; Emery Deutsch, conductor. 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). 1:30.

"The Soviet Five-Year Plan"; "General Price Stabilization"; "The Relation of Wages to the Problem of Recovery"; "The Gold Problem and Its Relation to World Economic Recovery" (WEAF Chain). Addresses at the semi-annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, Hotel Astor, New York. Ninety minutes. 2:30.

Catherine Field, soprano; Theo Karle, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artists Recital. 2.

Vocational guidance and current events (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 3:30.

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

"Design in the Small Garden" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Second in garden talk series. 3:15

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Orchestra. 3:30.

"The Separation of the Members of the Rare Earth Group" (CBS—T). Prof. B. Smith Hopkins. 3:45.

"Will Shakespeare" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production with Haldee Wright. 4.

Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra (CBS—T). Two ambitious works for final radio concert of season, Bach's "Sixth Brandenburg Concerto in B Flat Major," for orchestra and organ; Faure's "Requiem," by orchestra and vocal soloists.

Light Opera Gems (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Review of Gilbert and Sullivan "The Sorcerer," by mixed octet and orchestra. 5.

The Pilgrims, mixed sextet (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). Ballads in the ancient manner. 5.

Interior decorating (Moore—WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio). 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Northern Artery To Be Speeded Up

Traffic on the Northern Artery will be able to move along at a rate between 26 and 31 miles per hour through the new control system soon to be in operation. The system will be started early in May when the traffic booth, given to the city of Somerville by the Paine Furniture Company, is presented by Mayor James M. Curley to Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville.

Tests were conducted on the Artery to arrive at the natural driving rate of the average driver and the new system was worked out in relation to these tests. Through the new controllers, developed through the efforts of John F. Knight, commissioner of electric lines and lights, the time necessary to cover the two-mile artery will be 4.5 minutes, in comparison with the present time between 6 and 15 minutes.

Traffic movement along the heavily traveled artery in less time will not be accomplished by increasing speed, but through the designing of the system so that vehicles will move along at safe, constant speed with no stops.

Dollar Increases Purchasing Power

According to figures released today by the Massachusetts State Division on the Necessaries of Life, the dollar will buy nearly three-fourths as much now as in 1913. Eggs, lard, butter, rice, potatoes, onions and canned peas are selling at lower prices than they were 20 years ago, the division reports.

Living today is considerably cheaper than last year and almost half as expensive as 1920, a peak year. The 'cost of living" index of 143.3 for March 1931 was the lowest for that month in more than a dozen years, it was shown.

The greatest drop in living expenses, compared to March 1929, was in food with clothing and rents following in order. The combined "cost of living" index for March 1930 was estimated at 157.0.

Here's a Hockey Player Who Is Also an Orator

PAUL C. MUNROE
Winner of First Prize in Northeastern Speaking Contest.

CONNECTICUT HOUSE REJECTS BEER BILL

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22 (AP)—A bill offered in the General Assembly to legalize in Connecticut the sale and manufacture of 4 per cent beer was rejected in the House of Representatives today. The same body rejected a bill which would have permitted "conscientious objectors" to decline to have their children of school age vaccinated against smallpox.

On the beer bill, Mr. Johnson, Republican leader, said the policy of the Assembly already had been defined as opposing any modification of the present enforcement laws. The proponent of the bill said that Hiram Bingham, United States Senator, recently declared for beer and he wished the State to line up with the Senator's views.

Newton Man Wins Speaking Contest

Paul C. Munroe of Newton, Northeastern senior and varsity hockey player, won the $50 first prize in the ninth annual Northeastern speaking contest held yesterday in Jordan Hall. His subject was "Religion of Tomorrow."

The second prize of $25 went to Frank A. Burbank, Lynn freshman, who spoke on "Causes of Business Depression." Norman Y. Roy, senior from New Bedford, won third prize of $15, with "Our Machine Age." Fourth prize of $10 was awarded to Ferris H. Moses of Boston. He spoke on "The Beauty of Poverty."

The awards, totaling $100, donated by A. S. Johnson of the board of governors, were presented to the winners by Harold W. Melvin, dean of students. The judges were Dr. George M. Sneath of the Boston University department of English, Robert C. White of the Tufts English department and Walter Ross of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, general secretary of the Tech Christian Association.

DRIVE ON SMUGGLING AIDED BY MEXICO

EL PASO, Tex., April 22 (AP)—Three hundred Mexican federal troopers were quartered in Juarez, Chihuahua, opposite El Paso today as evidence of the Mexican Government's determination to coöperate vigorously with the United States Government in preventing smuggling.

Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, and Javier Larrea, representative of the Treasury Department of Mexico, conferred here last week and jointly stated the Mexican Government would place troops at strategic points in the El Paso area to curb smuggling.

BAKER FOUNDATION WORK IS INDORSED

Tracing the development of the Boston Juvenile Court and the work of differentiation of the treatment of the youthful offender from that of the adult delinquent, Herbert C. Parsons, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Probation, yesterday praised the work of the court and urged that every possible move be made to set up on a permanent basis its most valuable asset, the Judge Baker Foundation. Mr. Parsons spoke at the report-luncheon of the men's committee of the Judge Baker Foundation Fund at the Chamber of Commerce. Andrew J. Peters, general vice-chairman of the fund, presided.

"The success that has been reached by the Boston Juvenile Court under the administration of a fortunately chosen successor to Judge Baker," Mr. Parsons said, "has been in no slight measure due to the development of the instrumentality for study of the individual child—the Judge Baker Foundation. It has still to reach its full possibilities of value to the community."

Amusements

BOSTON

fine arts theatre
Now!
'When Naples Sings'
GLORIOUS ITALIAN FILM
With English Captions

BOSTON GARDEN TWICE DAILY
9 DAYS Beginning Thur. AFTER-NOON APR. 30
RINGLING BROS and BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
Presenting among its 10,000 MARVELS
THE ORLAND-MARA SENSATION
—MAN CARRYING GIRL ON HIS BACK IN TERRIFIC DIVE THRU SPACE LANDING UPON HIS CHEST ON CHUTE IN ARENA FAR BELOW
More People—More Acts—More Animals More of Everything Than Ever Before
PRICES: 75c to $3—Children under 12 Half Price to Res. Seats Every Aft'noon Exc. Sat. Ticket Sale opens Monday at Boston Garden, Filene's and Usual Agencies.
5000 GOOD RES. SEATS $1 at EVERY PERFORMANCE

NEW YORK CITY

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Evening, "CAMILLE"
Saturday Matinee, "PETER PAN"
Saturday Evening "LA LOCANDIERA"

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
Getting Married
By BERNARD SHAW
GUILD THEATRE, 52d, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Thea., B'way-40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
LAST 2 WEEKS JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., West 44th St. PEnn. 7963
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30. 326 Good Seats $1

WALTER HAMPDEN
LAST 2 WEEKS FAY BAINTER
and STAR CAST in J. M. BARRIE'S
ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
NEW AMSTERDAM Theater, W. 42d. Evgs. 8:20
Tel. Wis 1-8312 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.

2 Charles Hopkins Productions
BOOTH Thea., W. 45th St. LAc 4-9343
Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:40
GIVE ME YESTERDAY
By A. A. MILNE
With Louis Calhern, Sylvia Field, Gladys Hanson
"Crispness of Characterization"—C. S. Monitor
LITTLE Thea., W 44th St. LAc 4-6620
Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40
EDITH BARRETT in Benn W. Levy's play
MRS. MOONLIGHT
with Sir Guy Standing and Haldee Wright
"Something of the great theater"—C. S. Monitor

DR. A. L. AIKEN, *Says:*
"My thanks to you for 'The Fool' and 'The House Beautiful.' You are helping elevate thought to the contemplation of higher and better things. You are 'putting across' ideas to people who can be reached through no other possible channel."
HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
APOLLO Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:40. $1 to $2 (incl. Sat.) Mats. at 2:35, Wed. $1 to $2, Sat. $1 to $2.50.
Phone for reservations Wis. 7-5400

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

Orange Bowl Cafeteria
LUNCHEON 11-2:30 DINNER 5-7:45
62 WEST 48TH STREET
Between 5th and 6th Avenues

Maison A. De Winter
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The Christian Science Monitor
in behalf of
STETSON HATS

IN 1929, four advertisements appeared in The Christian Science Monitor for Stetson Hats, paid for by the manufacturer. In the same period 599 insertions in this newspaper featured Stetson Hats, for which the manufacturer paid nothing. The space was paid by Stetson dealers—52 of them.

In 1930, the manufacturer purchased 33 advertisements in the Monitor and 835 insertions were bought by 89 dealers.

During 1929 and 1930, therefore, Stetson Hats were advertised in the Monitor a total of 1471 times, of which the manufacturer paid for only 37 insertions. Dealers ran, at their own expense, a total of 1434 advertisements.

When dealers voluntarily become active in behalf of a product to the extent of advertising at their own expense in the same medium used by the maker, it evidences a degree of manufacturer-merchant coöperation unapproached in ordinary merchandising experience.

Dealer-izing is the word used to describe this unique coöperative service. For years it has been at work for manufacturers in many different lines. It greatly enhances the worth of space in this international daily newspaper, already notable among advertisers for the high degree of reader interest which extends to its advertising as well as to its news columns.

Ask for booklet "Dealer-ized Advertising." This sixteen page booklet describes and illustrates the Monitor's unusual merchandising service. Every advertising and sales executive should have a copy. Write for it on your business letterhead.

EVIDENCE

During 1930, 181 national advertisers in the Monitor received mention in *dealer-ized* advertisements in the same medium, paid for by retail dealers.

During 1930, a total of 75,523 *dealer-ized* advertisements appeared in the columns of the Monitor, paid for by retail dealers.

More than 12,000 retail dealers, in 1000 cities, the world over, advertise regularly in the Monitor, providing the basis for this unique co-operative service, and their stores offering a remarkable outlet to national advertisers in the Monitor.

Five hundred and ninety-four representatives of the Monitor are available to work with the dealer securing retail distribution and arranging for *dealer-ized* advertising.

*

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BROWN BROS.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHIERS
STETSON HATS
MAIN STORE 461 W. 6th St. BRANCH STORE 109 W. 6th St.

*DEALER-IZE: To put dealers into action, to make dealers.

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MADRID TO TAKE MILITARY FORCES OUT OF POLITICS

Decision on Separation of Church and State to Await Parliament

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, April 23—The first step toward taming the Spanish Army is being taken by the new Government.

The Republic has not allowed more than a week of the new régime to go by before taking measures to expel the word pronunciamiento from its vocabulary, thus striking a telling blow at the political power of the army.

Influenced by the example of the downfall of its first republic, when army leaders like Martinez Campos and Marshal Primo de Rivera, uncle of the late Dictator, did not rest until they had brought about restoration of the monarchy in the person of Alfonso XII, Republican leaders are resolved that the country shall have a loyal national army.

In a decree issued last night it is stated that the service oath of fealty automatically lapsed with the monarchy and all officers of the armed forces of the nation are required within four days from date of the decree to take a new oath of allegiance to the Republic or resign their commissions.

Problem Must Be Met

This Draconian measure will no doubt provoke many regrets, but it is probably justified by the special historical circumstances of Spain. No Republican government could make much headway with national problems as long as the menace of a divided army was hanging over its head:

The new oath may be justified also as an essential factor for discipline, since the rank and file of the army, being Republican to a man, have the right to some such guarantee of like-mindedness on the part of their leaders. The army orders also provide that every officer shall take his turn in giving a 20-minute lecture to his troops twice weekly on the peculiar excellences of a republican form of government.

Expenditures for the army under the Monarchy have steadily increased and had reached the colossal figure of 1,060,000,000 pesetas, making 30 per cent of the national budget as compared with 5 per cent spent on education.

The Minister of War, Manuel Azana, proposes to effect a considerable reduction in appropriations, but this problem of disarmament at home, it is thought, will be very little easier than the world disarmament problem.

Señor Azana is well equipped, however, for the task, being an authority on army organization in various countries.

The decree requiring a pledge of allegiance to the Republic is criticized by some as an infringement of liberty of thought. When, however, such criticism comes from El Debate and other organs representing the ancient Roman Catholic traditions, the Government has a ready reply as to clerical restrictions on freedom of opinion and action.

Rome Concordat Continued

Fernando de Los Rios, Minister of Justice, has made it clear that the Cortes alone can decide on any eventual separation of church and state in Spain.

For the time being the concordat with Rome continues and many high ecclesiastical dignitaries, taking their cue from a circular addressed to Catalonia by the Bishop of Barcelona, have resumed cordial relations with the Ministry of Justice.

A useful service has been performed by the Society of Political and Social Sciences in sending a note to the higher ranks of the clergy urging them to set a good example by affirming their allegiance and respect to the new régime and to responsible Republican leaders.

The letter asks the clergy to limit the ardor of some of their colleagues so that freedom of conscience may be shown to be a positive moral force and not merely a negative weapon of attack. There have been surprisingly few anti-clerical manifestations to date, and the tact and ability of the Minister of Justice have won considerable approval.

Holland Takes Action

THE HAGUE, April 23 (AP)—Holland recognized the Spanish Republic today.

Recognized by Nanking

NANKING, April 23 (AP)—The Nationalist Government today officially recognized the new Spanish Republic.

Rumania Enforces Law Against Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The new Rumanian press law against false reports is bearing fruit, although not exactly as its originators anticipated. It was really passed in order to enable the Government to prevent aggressive opposition politicians from spreading "alarming reports" regarding the state of Rumania's credit. It was intended to be a weapon in the hands of a loan-seeking cabinet, to help ward off attacks from the rear: as a matter of fact it was directed primarily against Vintila Bratianu and the Liberal Party.

Though promulgated with much bluster, it was never used by the Government. The opposition editors, to be sure, gave plenty of provocation, for as soon as the law went into effect they took up the challenge and with utter disregard for the best interests of Rumania printed all manner of damaging rumors regarding the financial situation of the country, yet the authorities preferred to make no martyrs and allowed the offenders to go unpunished.

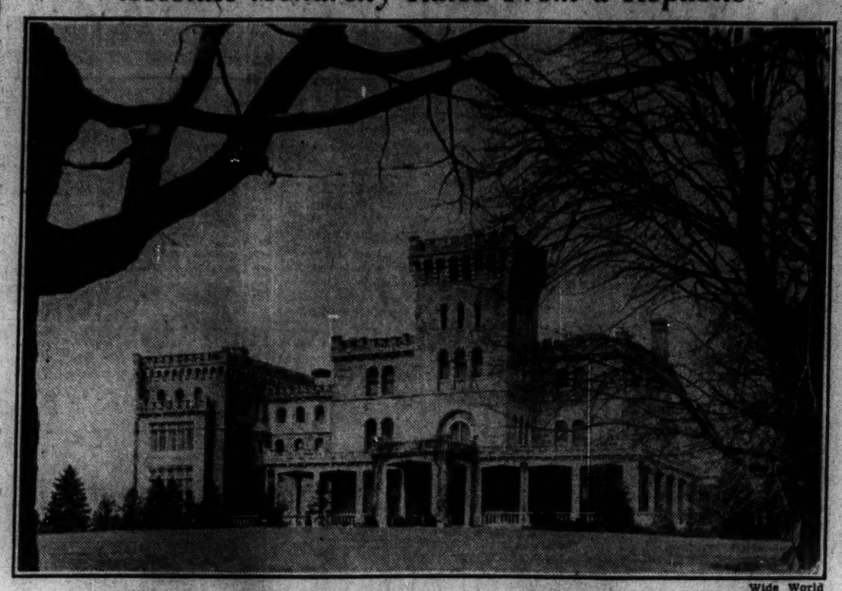
During the month of March, however, one bank in the city of Chernowitz brought suit against a paper Der Morgen, for spreading false reports calculated to injure the credit of the institution. The court took the case under consideration, listed a large number of witnesses and, finding that the defendants could not substantiate their reports, sentenced four editors to imprisonment.

It was a rather exceptional case, for heretofore editors in Rumania have enjoyed almost unlimited freedom. In Bulgaria, on the other hand, the law relating to calumny is strict and vigorously applied. In Jugoslavia it is still more severe, so that literary critics are sometimes imprisoned for writing harsh things about poems and dramas.

DRY CANDIDATE NAMED

NEWARK, N. J., April 23 (AP)—The Rev. James K. Shields, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, today named Edmund R. Halsey, Newark civil engineer, as the league's candidate for Governor.

Absolute Monarchy Ruled From a Republic



Wide World

TEMPORARY PALACE OF KING OF SIAM

Main Building of Ophir Hall on Estate of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Purchase, N. Y., Where King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambaibarni of Siam Will Live During Their Several Months' Visit in the United States.

JAPANESE PRINCE BIDS FAREWELL TO PHILADELPHIA

Takamatsu and Bride En Route to New York and Boston

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 (AP)—Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan bade farewell today to the city of Philadelphia whose guests they had been for two days. They left for New York and Boston.

At the station the imperial visitors were greeted by 30 or more Japanese men and women students. The Princess waved her hand to the crowd as the train started and the students shouted farewell in their native tongue.

Prince Takamatsu, in a brief address here yesterday, described the relationship between Japan and the United States as "satisfactory."

The brother of the Emperor of Japan spoke to the membership of the Foreign Policy Association at a luncheon. His address in Japanese was translated by a member of the royal party.

A motor trip through the suburbs took the Prince and Princess to Bryn Mawr College, where the imperial visitors were received by Dean Helen Taft Manning and cheered by the students. They also visited Valley Forge.

Earlier in the day the Prince visited the Philadelphia Navy Yard. At his request the proposed salute of 21 guns was omitted. He was met at the yard by Rear Admiral Lucius A. Bostwick, commandant. The Prince disregarded the tradition against direct conversation with a member of the imperial family and conversed freely with many of the officers and shook hands all around.

Emperor Exchanges Greetings With Hoover

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Friendly messages were exchanged today by Emperor Hirohito of Japan and President Hoover on the visit to the United States of the Emperor's brother, Prince Takamatsu and Princess Takamatsu. The Emperor, in a message to the President, thanked him for the hospitality extended the Prince.

"I wish to express to you my cordial thanks and deep appreciation of the generous and courteous hospitality extended to my brother, Prince Takamatsu and his Princess consort by yourself and your Government and people," the Emperor said in his message.

In reply President Hoover said, "I thank Your Majesty for your telegram and assure you that it has been a sincere pleasure to have as our guests your distinguished brother and his princess consort. The cordial friendship evinced by our imperial guests has completely won our hearts and their visit will remain a most pleasant memory."

Simultaneously announcement was made of arrangements for an exchange of programs between the United States and Japan over the National Broadcasting system, April 29, at 8:15 a. m., in celebration of the thirtieth birthday anniversary of the Emperor.

Speaking from Washington, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will radiocast his address, to be transmitted throughout the United States and to Japan for rebroadcasting in that country. Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, will reply to the Secretary in an address radiocast from Japan.

The program will include the playing in Washington of the Japanese National Anthem and the conclusion of the program by a band of native Japanese instruments playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

American Industrial Methods Declared Changing the World

French Economist in Brochure for International Chamber Says United States Is Far Behind Europe in Things Relating to Civilization

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—Prof. Andre Siegfried, French economist and author, sums up the contrast between America and Europe in a brochure, half economics and half epigram, prepared for the International Chamber of Commerce meeting next month in Washington, and released here today.

American optimism, industry, labor, capital, its universities, customs, religions and dogmas come in for discriminating discussion and contrasted with them are the widely different attitudes and institutions of the Old World. The study is prepared for the chamber to pave the way for a clearer understanding between business men of two continents and Professor Siegfried refrains from utterances that might be irritants, yet makes plain basic differences between the two worlds by the use of phrase and epigram.

"America wastes wealth and spares men," he says in summing up at one point; "whereas Europe, placed in opposite circumstances, wastes men, alas, but is sparing of resources."

Changed Face of Europe

"In the nineteenth century," he begins, "the industrial revolution changed the face of Europe. In the twentieth century American industrial methods are changing the face of the world. It is more than a new historical era; it is, so to speak, a new age of mankind."

To discover the fundamental difference in the attitudes of the two continents, Professor Siegfried says, one must understand that America has limitless natural resources—Europe has resources that must be frugally preserved. Again and again he makes this observation. The two attitudes springing from these differences cannot be assimilated, he says. Shortage of workers in America has produced labor-saving machinery and high wages; Europe has not been able to compete in this direction and its outlook has accordingly been different.

"Optimism is doubtless the most typical trait of American progress during the last century," Professor Siegfried says. He utters a note of warning, however. "As always happens in such cases," he says, "Americans have become accustomed to considering a condition, that is perhaps only a phase of their history, as normal and permanent. In their eyes, the rising tide is a normal state."

A major attribute among Americans, he says, is their faith in productivity as a solution of all problems.

"There exists in the United States an almost religious faith in production. During the past two or three years America has begun to ask itself what it will do with this production, how and to whom it will sell it."

Such a trend, he says, is not yet deeply felt. America, he says, is also as eager to save as to spend, but it calls saving "that which we call spending."

House Buying Called Saving

"It calls saving the purchase of a house, of household equipment; but it also calls saving the purchase of a motorcar, that raises one's standard of living. Such reasoning, incomprehensible to us, is easily explained and can even be justified in a country that economically is upward bound; . . . the whole system is based upon the hypothesis, admitted without question, that success is normal, that success awaits every undertaking."

In social relations, Prof Siegfried finds Americans generally satisfied and good-humored. "This confidence has given birth," he says, "to a conservative political spirit, if, indeed, it does not express the essence of conservatism."

Americans, too, he says, are entirely lacking in class spirit.

"What is striking in the adoption of this system by public opinion," he says, "is that everyone, no matter what social position he holds, seems to have understood and recognized the advantages he may derive from it; no other national ideal of production, in no other country, seems to have received such general support. In a word, there is no opposition. Quite to the contrary, all social influences, private as well as public, work in favor of the doctrine, do their best to cause it to enter into the minds of the rising generation. The family, the school, the university, all sincerely try to fashion young America into the perfect collaboration of this magnificent undertaking."

Professor Siegfried goes on to speak particularly of American universities. Their size, he records, is colossal. "That," he says, "is because no attempt is made to give these masses what we should call intellectual culture, but rather knowledge and methods that will, as it were, equip them for life. Today there is no country in the world that believes more sincerely in the virtues of education, that makes more effort to give education to the rising generations.

Prepare Them for Action

"Do not let us forget, however, that this is less to endow them with critical intelligence than to prepare them for action. Moreover, that is what the immense majority of students demand; saturated with the superiority of American ideals of production, they are less anxious to discuss the principles and actual essentials of the systems than to prepare themselves to take their places in the world."

Against this picture Professor Siegfried throws the strong contrast of the European scene. Age and division, he says, are the two handicaps which unquestionably weaken Europe's position. In matters pertaining to civilization he finds Europe far in the lead; but in those things pertaining to industry America is equally ahead.

Europe is conscious of limited natural resources, while intense nationalism stands in the way of mechanization and mass production. "The Balkans," he points out, "do not take the same goods as England, whereas almost nothing distinguishes the goods sold in California from those bought by Virginia or New Jersey."

"When Europe persists in its conception of a continent divided into numerous and distinct nations, while realizing perfectly all the economic drawbacks this entails, perhaps she is but answering the call of her true destiny."

The heterogeneous character of Europe is in itself an achievement, Professor Siegfried claims, and its extreme individuality is one of its principal advantages.

Few Americans, he says, understand the rivalry between nation and nation in Europe. Class struggles are another basic element, and still another handicap is the hostility of labor to improved machinery, and of the employer's attitude that toil is somehow degrading.

"This absence of confidence, this pessimism, this bitterness of the workers," he says, "are the weighty chains that shackle European industries."

Professor Siegfried in conclusion points out that many European artisans work, not so much with the idea of productivity, as with the deeper desire of creating something beautiful. Should this tradition of individualism endure, he adds, "Europe may thereby reap immense advantages in international competition.

"But one must realise that every progress made by American influence in Europe causes something of this past to dwindle and disappear."

Siam Is Now Ruled In American Home

PURCHASE, N. Y., April 23 (AP)—The royal household of Siam was installed at the large Ophir Hall estate of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid yesterday as King Prajadhipok, Queen Rambaibarni and advisers of the Oriental Monarch completed their 12,000-mile journey from Bangkok.

King Prajadhipok is the absolute monarch of 11,500,000 persons and during the several months he plans to spend in this country, the business of Siam will be conducted from the fortress-like house in the hills of Purchase. Additional telephones were installed and rapid cable communication with the home country was placed at the King's disposal.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, son and daughter-in-law of the owner of Ophir Hall, showed the royal couple over the estate. The King and Queen were technically incognito as they made the trip from Bangkok to Purchase, but on April 28 they are to become officially Their Majesties when they visit President Hoover at the White House.

HORSE WALKS 17,000 TIMES DOWN HILL

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Jack," employed for the last four and a half years as a trace-horse on the steep Wimbledon Hill, was awarded his fourth successive first prize at the annual Van Horse Parade held in Regent's Park, here. This event takes place regularly on Easter Monday and this year there were 634 entries, showing that the day of the horse is not yet over. "Jack" is reckoned to have walked some 17,000 times up and down the hill, a total of more than 40,000 miles, giving a help to other tired horses. He is sent to the hill by Our Dumb Friends League.

In the parade were 471 single-horsed vans, 80 pair-horsed vans and three led horses. Dairy firms headed the list with 93, followed by 80 general carriers, 59 bakers, 56 greengrocers, 42 provision firms and 27 laundries. Decorated with ribbons and rosettes and with the polished metal work of their harness, and turnouts made a fine show.

OPPOSES SOVIET RECOGNITION

BRUSSELS—"So long as I am in the Government, Belgium will not recognize the Soviet Republic," said Henri Jaspar, Belgian Prime Minister, when discussing Belgium's attitude toward Soviet Russia in a recent speech delivered at Liége. M. Jaspar recalled that at the Genoa Conference Belgium had definitely stated its refusal to treat with the Soviet.

Makers of Legalized Whisky Agreed on Improved Control

In Conference With Treasury Officials Adopt Measures to Prevent Diversion and to Give Government Better Check on Output

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22—Distillers of legalized liquor and treasury officials as a result of several days' conferences here have agreed upon measures looking to a more effective control of this supply.

The details of the new system are confidential, but it was explained that the conference resulted in an arrangement under which the Government will be able more readily to check production and the distillers will receive greater protection from illegal diversion.

Of the several features of the new system that were made known, the most important of these is the setting up of a committee of representatives of the distillers who will coöperate with the federal enforcement authorities in all problems arising from the handling of future production.

Members of this committee are R. E. Wathen, Louisville, Ky., chairman; Frank B. Thompson, Julian Van Winkle and A. L. Heintz, also of Louisville, and Harold Jacoby, Pennsylvania. It was announced that this group would keep in close contact with Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, who has jurisdiction over legalized liquor, and who expressed confidence that the new arrangement would prove mutually helpful, both to the Government and to the distillers.

It was also learned that, while the conferees considered questions relating solely to the present limited supply of legalized liquor, there was also discussed the problem of handling the considerable increase in production that is expected in the next few years.

This increase is expected to arise, it was explained, as a result of demands by the American Medical Association that Congress carry out the recommendation of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement that restrictions on physicians' liquor prescriptions be removed.

The first new supply of legitimate liquor was manufactured in 1920 and 1921, when some 20,000 barrels were authorized. In 1929 Dr. Doran authorized a new supply of 2,150,000 gallons of rye and bourbon whisky. Early this year his calculations convinced him that the quantity necessary to meet legitimate demands would require 2,500,000 gallons, an increase of 350,000 gallons.

The 1929 "crop" is now 18 months old. This year's production is also well under way. About 70 per cent of it is bourbon whisky, which is being manufactured entirely in Kentucky. The rest is being distilled in plants in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

It was also pointed out as of interest that the low grain market has materially decreased production costs of this year's supply.

Dr. Doran, who is charged under the law not only with regulating the medicinal liquor distribution but also with restricting manufacture to requirements, some time ago decided to enlist the coöperation of the distillers in controlling the present as well as the oncoming supplies of the legal product. Accordingly, at the conference which began April 20 nearly all of the manufacturers of legal whisky were on hand. They were joined by the four chief permit supervisors working under Dr. Doran: E. C. Yellowly, Chicago; R. E. Joyce, Cincinnati, in charge of permit operations in Kentucky and Ohio; Thomas W. Stone, Baltimore, and S. O. Winn, in charge of the Pennsylvania-New Jersey permit sector.

The conference here considered all the operations connected with the handling of legalized liquor, including the issuance of permits, the methods of controlling liquor in concentration warehouses and regulations covering various technical points involved in the industry. The conferees coöperated in reaching an understanding for the removal of causes of friction, the distillers agreeing to support the regulations to the fullest extent and the federal authorities promising to facilitate in every possible way the legitimate operations of the industry.

The Wickersham commission made the following recommendation regarding physicians' liquor prescriptions:

"Removal of the causes of irritation and resentment on the part of the medical profession by doing away with the statutory fixing of the amount which may be prescribed and the number of prescriptions; abolition of the requirement of specifying the ailment for which liquor is prescribed upon a blank to go into the public files; leaving as much as possible to regulations, rather than fixing details by statute."

On the basis of this declaration Millard E. Tydings (D.), Senator from Maryland, a wet, attempted to have Congress enact a measure along this line. The bill failed of passage. Now it is reported that the medical association is preparing to submit to Congress next December a measure designed to remove the present limitations.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Gust of Wind

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Part II

STANDING there in the little room, Susie suddenly began to feel tired, and a sense of despondency took the place of her usual optimism. It seemed as if she had been in the Castle for days; as if the outside world, with its houses and shops and traffic had been completely blotted out. She thought of the sitting-room at home; of the cheery fire; of the bookshelves lining the wall, and of people coming and going. How strange that she never before considered it a privilege to be able to come and go! Here she was in this darkening old place, so utterly quiet and remote, unable to move any further.

She wondered if by now her mother had missed her. She would naturally think, when she did not turn up for tea, that she was staying on with her aunt to keep her company. No one knew that she had come to the Castle. No one would dream of looking for her there. Suppose she had to stay in this cold, bare place all night! She glanced at the heap of clothes; it certainly did not look very inviting as a resting place, but she would have to lie down somewhere, and it was better than the boards.

She picked up a piece of cloth gingerly and inspected it. It appeared, at some time, to have done duty as a curtain, for a few rusty hooks were still in position. Beneath it was an old mat. As she moved it to look underneath something long and thin unwound itself from the folds and slithered to her feet. The girl gave a gasp and stepped hastily back. The next moment she stooped and raised it from the ground. It was the diamond and pearl necklace! At the same time a faint but unmistakable sound was heard. She lifted her head and stood up stiffly. There was no doubt about it, someone was approaching along the passage by which she had come.

A Difficult Situation

Susie was no coward. She had had to face more than one difficult situation in her life. Only that morning she had proved that possible submergence in a deep tidal river held no terrors for her. But as she waited in that shadowy place she could not help being astonished at the complete sense of calm that seemed to pervade her. Somebody was approaching. In less than a couple of seconds she would be encountering the stranger. It was a peculiarly difficult situation, yet she did not waver for a moment. Drawing herself up to her full height she stood quietly by the table, her hands behind her back.

The sounds echoed through the gloom of the passage, came to a sudden halt in the doorway, and she found herself face to face with a tall pale-faced man, little more than a youth, clothed in a ragged coat that hung from the shoulders as from a cross stick:

"What are you doing here?" asked a strange, thin voice.

"I am trying to find my way out," Susie replied. "Perhaps you can help me."

As she spoke she noticed a movement behind the man. Something was trying to push its way past him, and the next minute a little untidy dog ran up to her, wagging its tail and nosing her side lovingly.

Here was yet another surprise in this amazing day! Relaxing her rigidity Susie stooped down and fondled the little head.

"We have met before," she explained as naturally as she could. "He is trying to thank me for pulling him out of the river."

"I was there," the man said. "I saw you do it."

"They why didn't you get him out yourself?" the girl asked quickly. "Or better still, why didn't you stop the boys from bullying him?"

The man did not reply at once. He put a hand on the corner of the table as if to support himself. He looked terribly tired.

"I—I can't swim," he said unsteadily. "I can't do anything. I—"

He slipped into the chair and covered his face with his hands.

Susie looked at him with dawning sympathy. "What is the matter?" she asked.

The man spoke without looking up. "I'm done," he said. "I can't go on. I have tried to get work day in day out for weeks, and I've nothing left. When they turned me out of the digs I walked the streets and slept in the park. Then I found this room by accident and have been here since Sunday; but you can't live without food, and I've had none since yesterday morning, and then it was only a couple of biscuits."

He spoke in a monotonous, dull voice, that seemed to have lost all tone.

"But you could have got help; there are societies in the town that do nothing else. You had only to ask—"

He broke in with peculiar vehemence. "I can't ask. I will never ask," he said. "I don't know what will become of me, but I won't do that."

Susie fixed her eyes on his face. "And you have tried to get work—honestly?" she said, stressing the last word.

"Honestly," he replied. "Yesterday I heard that a farmer at Westlayton needed a man. I walked over there this morning. It was five miles and I was desperately hungry. When I reached the farm he told me he had given the job to a man 10 minutes before. So then I walked back again, and here I am."

The Necklace

He leaned his head against the chair and closed his eyes. Susie looked at him intently, and then, very quietly, she placed the necklace on the table. "I happened to find this here," she said; "I came across it by accident."

For a moment he did not move. Then he lifted his head. "I had no right to keep it," he said, speaking in the same monotonous voice, and she wondered at him.

"You had no right to take it, you mean," she interrupted.

He looked her full in the eyes. "I don't understand you. I could not very well leave it where it was."

"But—" Susie began, and then a sudden light of understanding dawned upon her. "Tell me," she said eagerly, "tell me how it came about that you found it."

"I was coming home last night. It was late. I had been at the station waiting for the last London train. Sometimes you can get a few pence carrying luggage, you know. On the way back I picked it up. The whole thing was rather odd. A man had just dashed past me and nearly knocked me down. No sooner had he gone than a policeman came heading the same way, and he bumped into me too. A minute afterward I saw the necklace lying in a corner of the pavement. I expect the man dropped it, or threw it away on purpose. I would have handed it in this morning if I hadn't gone after the farm job." He paused, and closed his eyes again. "I'm sorry," he said, "but I simply can't talk any more."

Susie sat down on a corner of the table. It was so dark that she could hardly see the figure huddled up with the dog in the chair. "I will do the talking," she said, "and it will not be long. But first just tell me this. Can you drive and look after a car?"

"Yes, said the man.

"Are you anything of a gardener?"

"Yes," said the man again.

"Very well then," said Susie with decision. "I will engage you as our chauffeur. We live in Cornwall Road; you can come back with me now." She slipped off the table. "By the way," she said with a laugh, "how do we get out?"

The man looked at her closely. "Do you really mean you want me?" he said in a confused way. "Are you serious?"

"Of course I am," she replied. "We have been needing help for a long time but hadn't really set about looking for anyone. Come along! I'm curious to know which way we go."

She picked up the painting materials once again. How long ago it seemed since she had strapped them together! "Have you anything to bring?" she asked.

"Only the necklace," he replied, picking it up from the table.

The man and the dog led the way along the passage. Just before they came to the flight of steps he opened a door on the right.

"You did not notice this," he said, "it is a secret way into the garden. I don't suppose anybody knows of it but me."

The sun had set, and a beautiful glow of soft colors flooded the western sky Susie lifted her head to the cool evening air and gave a sigh of relief.

"Hasn't it been a wonderful adventure," she said, "and it all happened because of a gust of wind! I must lock the tower door first, and then we will hurry home and telephone to Aunt Carry—why, I quite forgot to tell you that the necklace you found belongs to her!"

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Have You Read?

Twenty-Five Kites That Fly, by Leslie L. Hunt. (Bruce Publishing Co., New York $1.25.)

This new book on kite-making will be welcomed by all boys and girls who are interested in kite-flying. Books on this subject are rare indeed, especially books like "Twenty-five Kites That Fly," for most of the books on kite-making call for material not likely to be had outside of manual training supply houses or large lumber yards. The kites described in this book require materials of the commonest kind. The book does not go deeply into professional aspects, the idea being to present directions for making "kites that fly," which can be carried out in almost any home without one's having had previous kite-making experience.

The book contains practical suggestions, well illustrated, on kites and the making of kites, including chapters on plane-surface kites, tailless kites, compound kites, kite accessories, hints on flying kites, kite-making in general, and useful information about materials in general. The directions are complete and simple. The joy of kite-flying is greatly increased when it is a homemade kite that rises gracefully on the light breeze, soaring swiftly aloft to greater heights as a strong wind catches it.

The author rates the different kites described. Some are rated as excellent fliers, others as good, moderate or fair fliers. "Twenty-five Kites That Fly" will be very popular this season, welcomed by all boys and girls interested in a practical book with practical suggestions and complete and simple directions. It will also serve as an excellent hand book for instructors in summer schools and camps.

Make a "Jacob's Ladder" Puzzle

By "ADSUM"

THERE is, perhaps, no puzzle so strangely fascinating as the centuries old "Jacob's Ladder." Throughout America and Europe, the toy may be found wherever toys are sold, for Japan continuously exports the puzzles, which create a never-ceasing demand.

Simple though it is, both to make and to operate, you can be fairly sure that the average adult will be unable to fix the component parts together if you give him them loose. Indeed, you may go a step further. Fix all the tapes on the wooden sections, as indicated in Fig. 2, but leave the tapes unbent, and it is still improbable that he will fix them properly!

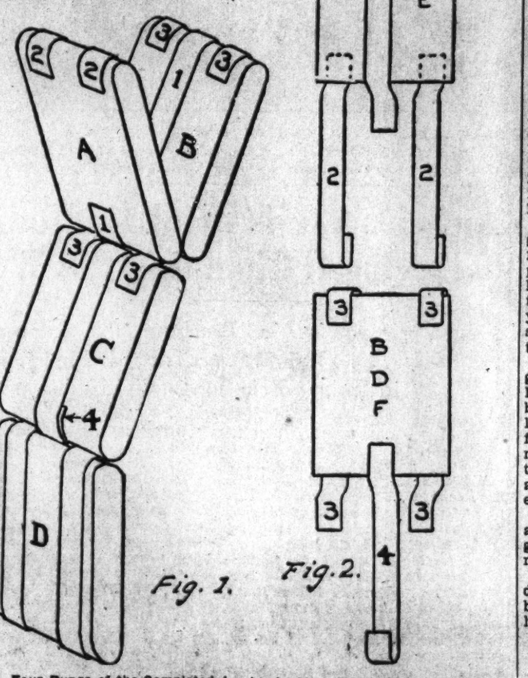

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Four Rungs of the Completed Jacob's Ladder. Fig. 2. How the Rungs Are Joined Together.

Make as many "rungs" to the ladder as you wish. Six will provide a nice little puzzle, though I have seen as many as 20. Cut them from mill board if you prefer, but wooden "rungs," measuring 2 in. by 1 in., and ¼ in. thick are ideal. Both ends must be rounded.

Now procure some ¼ in. tape. Each wooden section requires three lengths, 3½ in. long, two at one end, as shown in Fig. 2, and one at the other. All the "rungs" are, so far, exactly the same, for if you imagine that marked "A C E" turned downward toward you, its tapes will correspond with those on the piece "B D F." The last rung of the ladder, however, has no tapes at all.

When all your rungs are provided with tapes, lay them on the table, the first, which I will call A, having its tapes bent into the positions shown in the upper sketch of Fig. 2. Bend the tapes on rung B as shown, then C is similar to A; D is the same as B; and so on until your stock of rungs is exhausted, the alternate rungs corresponding.

Now raise tapes 2 on rung A and slide B under them, gluing the protruding end of tape 1 under rung B. Glue the lower ends of tapes 2 under rung B and your first pair is complete. Rung C rests above tape 4, the lower end of which is glued to the upper side of C, and tapes 3 are glued to the upper top edge of C. This is where you started, for the unattached tapes of C are exactly similar to those from A, at which you commenced, so the remaining rungs can be copied from my sketch.

As soon as the glue has set we can operate the puzzle. If you hold the ladder by rung A in the position indicated by Fig. 2, nothing very mysterious will happen, but transfer your hold to what is now the lower part of A, gripping the rung at the sides. Let A fall over onto B, and immediately the second rung, B, will fall onto C, and apparently continue to fall right down the ladder. Reverse A again, bringing it back to the position of Fig. 2, and once more B will go tumbling down.

If the ladder is long enough, you can have several rungs tumbling down at the same time. Having made the puzzle yourself, you should know exactly what happens, but if you do not, just study the rungs!

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Prohibition Puzzle:

"The ravages of drink are greater than those of war, pestilence and famine combined."

William Ewart Gladstone

Current Events

The Farm Board's Decision

THE Federal Farm Board, which for a year and a half has been doing its best to aid the farmers of the United States, by buying wheat which they could not sell, except at ruinous prices, has recently announced that it cannot continue its policy. The board has already bought more than 100,000,000 bushels which it must somehow dispose of, so that its decision is not surprising. Fortunately the board's advice to the farmer to help himself by cutting down wheat acreage seems at last to be bearing fruit. This year's acreage of spring wheat is the lowest for some years.

The farm board's announcement led to a further drop in wheat prices and also reopened discussion on more radical proposals for helping the farmer, some of which have been the source of much controversy in recent years. Senator Reed of Pennsylvania would do away with the farm board, but the Administration argues that far from proving a failure its existence has prevented the complete collapse of wheat prices.

Australia's Financial Difficulties

For some time the financial condition of Australia has been extremely precarious, and when a world slump in trade was added to its difficulties, it found itself on the verge of bankruptcy. Extravagance on the part of the Government and high wages out of all proportion to the earning capacity of industry were in part the cause of this condition.

But Australians, once aroused, intend to face their problems. The tendency to evade them which New South Wales recently showed, in repudiating interest payments on debts to the Bank of England and other British banks, found outspoken disapproval among Australians as a whole. The Federal Government under Premier Scullin came to the rescue, determined that the country' good name should not suffer in the eyes of the world. It paid the interest to Great Britain and entered suit against the Government of New South Wales to collect the money.

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Mail Bag

London, England

Dear Editor:

Though I am an "over twenty" I love to read everyone's letters in the Mail Bag, and I would be delighted if anyone would write to me. I can tell them a great deal about London, and about many other parts of England, for I have moved about.

My profession is horticulture, and at the moment I have the care of a garden of about half an acre, with lawn, flowers, fruit and vegetables. I find it very lovable and interesting work. I was trained at a horticultural college (for ladies) in Kent, and perhaps it would interest some people to hear about it.

There were about 80 students, some taking the three-year diploma course, some two years', and others poultry husbandry or farm. The college was originally an Elizabethan manor house, but had been much altered and added to. The assembly hall was once the saloon of a cross-channel boat, which came to grief. The owner and inventor of this new kind of "swinging" saloon had it built into the college which was then his house.

There is a flower garden, and a rose garden designed by Dean Hole of rose fame, a large vegetable garden, fruit plantations, plant houses, and market houses for commercial growing. A three-year student spends the first year doing fruit and vegetables, the second flower garden work, and the third glass house work.

We used to work 6 hours in the garden each day, except when we had lectures, which were on horticulture, botany, chemistry, surveying, and allied subjects. We used to have great fun with various clubs, such as dramatics and hockey, and with private tea and supper parties and picnics, although we had to study hard most evenings.

The posts one can obtain are varied and often delightful, when one has got through the drudgery (which is really not so bad!).

I am particularly interested in garden design, in all nature, and in art, books, and all the things which make life so interesting.

With best wishes to the Mail Bag.

(Miss) M. Ailsie B.

Forst (Lausitz), Germany

Dear Editor:

First, I'll communicate to you, how it is I am sending a letter to you. I take an English course on our town and sometimes we get a copy of The Christian Science Monitor from our teacher, but unfortunately irregularly, and mostly numbers of a few months ago. Notwithstanding, I'm very interested in this newspaper, especially in the Mail Bag.

I am a Germany boy (19), and should like to correspond with Mail Baggers from all parts of the world (English-speaking boys and boys who study English). Dear Editor, I hope you'll help me to gain some correspondents. This is, why I write a letter to you.

Principally, I should like to receive pictorial postcards, and I'm also ready to exchange postage stamps.

Many greetings to you and all Mail Baggers. Richard H.

[Your letter will find you correspondents, Richard.—Ed.]

Towaco, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

The first thing I am doing is asking you please to forward the inclosed letters.

For a good many years the people of Towaco took it for granted that Towaco was an Indian name, but recently a clipping corrected the mistaken idea. It is a Dutch name.

The following is what the clipping said:

"The name of Towaco, which might easily be mistaken for an Indian name, is a corruption of a Dutch term. It is an example of the tendency of the early Dutch settlers to give places descriptive names, whereas the English and Scotch more often named their settlements in the New World in honor of persons or places in their homeland. C. C. Vermeule of Orange, in a contribution to the Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, explains the origin of Towaco. Hook Mountain, so named because of its shape, was known in early Dutch as 'te Waugh Haugh,' or in modern Dutch as 'te Waak Haak,' and pronounced like the English 'tay Walk Hawk.' The meaning of the expression is 'at the Watch Hook.'"

The descendants of the early Dutch settlers, still living in Towaco and Newark, remember stories told by their ancestors of an outlook or watch maintained during the Revolution on the mountain top. But the designation "te Waugh Haugh" is earlier than the Revolution and in all probability goes back to the time when it was necessary for the first Dutch settlers in that section to maintain a watch in order to protect themselves and their homes against attacks by the Indians.

So, in a single name, so far changed that only careful research reveals its significance, there is crystallized a very interesting sidelight on the life of the settlers in north Jersey two centuries and more ago."

More thanks to you for forwarding the letters. Ruth M.

Houston, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have enjoyed it for a great number of years. The Monitor, as a whole, has been a great help to me in my school work. In my current events I always know where to go to find just the right thing.

I have attended The Christian Science Church and Sunday School all my life and find it a great blessing.

My sister has written three letters to the Mail Bag and had wonderful results. I want all you fellows to write to me whether you live in the dear old United States or not. I am 18 years old.

We have a wonderful climate here in Texas. The flowers are beginning to bloom and the air is filled with fragrance—the dear old "Longhorn" State is beginning to wake up for the summer.

Wake up sleepy heads and make me one of your corries. Robert B.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

We read one Monitor every day at home and as there are also two copies at school we are able to obtain a great number of helpful references from it. And after school is over we can get lots of fun out of Snubs, Waddles, and "In the Lighter Vein." In the Monitor we often find useful things about Australia that never appear in Australian newspapers.

During the winter ice skating is our hobby and we go to the Glaciarium every chance we get, but during the summer months our pastimes are many and various. We go swimming very often and we sometimes play tennis. We often go to watch cricket matches and while the West Indians were in Melbourne we went to see them every day. We love football but I think our favorite leisure hours are spent reading.

I am 14 years old and I should love correspondents from anywhere of any age. I attend the Hunting Tower School in Malvern and I like it very much. I have one sister a little younger than myself.

We are very fond of the Mail Bag and I hope to gain some correspondents for I have plenty of time to answer their letters.

Love to all. Jean D.

The following would like to receive letters:

For Girls

Daphne K. (14), Pretoria, South Africa.
Kathleen H. (15), Buxton, Derby, England. —Especially from Australia.
Naomi C. (16), Concordia, Kan.
Helen Y. (16), Mt. Lawley, Western Australia.
Ethelyn S. (17), Gardena, Calif.
Lisa T. (17) Breslau, Germany.—Interested in literature and outdoor sports.
Barbara L. (19), Gardiner, Me.—Especially from Hawaii.
Dora W., London, Eng.

For Boys

G. W. B. (18), Akalgah Fort, Northwest Frontier Province, India.—Interested in aviation and wireless.
Franz D. (18), Hamburg, Germany.
Kurt M. (18), Hamburg, Germany.
Darald S. (19) Melbourne, Australia.

Over 20

Helen M., Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Alaska.
Margaret W., Wallasey, Cheshire, England. —From England, especially Liverpool.
Leah E., Brookings, S. D.—Interested in sewing, cooking and outdoor sports.
Edna C., New York, N. Y.
Leonard W., Leeds, England.—From foreign lands, especially Russia and India.
Anand S., Cawnpore, India.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be enclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

3 In the "under 20" class, it is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

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THE HOME FORUM

Did Shakespeare Care for Books?

"Others abide our question, thou art free
We ask and ask, thou smilest and art still
Out-topping knowledge."

"THOUGHTS about Shakespeare cannot pretend to be new," said that excellent critic, Alice Meynell, "and it is enough that our thoughts of him should be practised rather than spoken." Am I justified, then, in speaking of what I have long been curious to investigate—how much the great dramatist cared for books? Not as a man of culture cares. Chapman or Ben Jonson would show how different a matter this may be; but as a quick intelligent Elizabethan, Shakespeare was receptive and hungry to know all that was to be known in his time.

Everyone will remember, for we are taught it in our youth, how in his boyhood he attended the old Stratford Grammar School, where the same training in Latin that he shows little Will Page as undergoing at the hands of Sir Hugh Evans was imposed upon him. "Come hither, William; hold up your head; . . . what is your accusative case?" or "Shew me now, William, some declensions of the pronoun." Discipline was to be followed by a close verbal acquaintance with the works of Virgil, Ovid and Cicero. Had we not known all this, the influence of Ovid would have been abundantly apparent; for when he comes to write Shakespeare seems steeped in this author and line after line of beautiful, imagery is drawn directly from the older poet's works. Take the sea metaphor, for instance, in one of the Sonnets:

"When I have seen the hungry ocean gain
Advantage on the kingdom of the shore
And the firm soil win of the watery main,
Increasing store with loss, and loss with store."

Were there any doubt about this, it would be settled by the evidence of his contemporary, Francis Meres, who points out the influence of the Latin poet upon his "mellifluous and honey-tongued" friend. Even to the end of his career Shakespeare seems to have been devoted to Ovid, especially to the book of the Metamorphoses (which was also Montaigne's favorite reading from childhood); and, over and over again, in the play, we find echoes of the stories of Philemon and Baucis, Medea, Iris, Daphne. Certain lovely lines, due to this source, are Prospero's farewell to his eery helpers which are an embroidery upon Medea's when she, too, has done with magic:

"Ye elves of hills, dales, standing lakes and groves
And ye that on the sands with printless feet
Do chase the ebbing Neptune, and do fly him
When he comes back to you"—

But to continue. Once past school days and their forced studies, must not a budding poet who was to become a master of expression have been interested in poetry and the whole art of writing? I think so. Indeed, it seems likely that, early in his career, Shakespeare sought access to the library of his powerful friend; or, by hook or by crook, like all other book lovers, managed to get sight of the volumes that struck his fancy. A knowledge of Plato, as filtrated through Italian thought, seems to have come to him early, as he knows the metaphor of the shadow and carefully describes his friend's beauty as only the shadow seen on earth of the true beauty that is invisible to mortal eye. The fact is, no student of Shakespeare's plays can believe that he was a bookless man. The result of such study is to make one agree rather with Sydney Lee, who said there could be no "manner of doubt about the breadth of his reading," and that he himself could view with "no other than impatience the persistent fallacy which Milton rashly stamped with his approval when he wrote of Shakespeare as

"fancy's child,
Warbling his native woodnotes wild."

So one is justified in trying to imagine the great dramatist as reading and in remembering, too, that books were quite plentiful in the England of his day. Which were his favorites? Plutarch's Lives of Famous Greeks and Romans, beloved of other geniuses, was one. In Plutarch, Shakespeare found his Timon who

"made his everlasting mansion
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood:"

there he found Cæsar, Cassius, Volumnia and Cleopatra.

Then there was Montaigne, as translated by Florio, full of pith and wisdom. From him come the famous lines, spoken by Gonzalo, on the imaginary kingless commonwealth where all things were done by contraries. Marco Polo's adventurous life was another source of information, utilized indirectly in "The Tempest" where there is travel talk. Holinshead's Chronicles gave a romantic view of old kings and the far-off battles fought in his beloved land: and old plays—which no doubt were easily borrowed—proved fruitful sources of imaginative joy. Maybe Shakespeare had mastered Italian, too, soon after coming to town; for he quotes a sentence in Italian in "Love's Labour's Lost" and makes Hamlet say of a story that it is "extant and written in very choice Italian." If this were so, then, besides all the collections of Italian stories that he found so useful for plots, Shakespeare would be able to read the fashionable Tasso.

But there is internal evidence, as well, to consider. There are many references to books in Shakespeare's dramatic work: Proteus, one of the youthful gentlemen of Verona, says to his friend, "Upon some book I love, I'll pray for thee." Juliet employs the metaphor of a beautiful book with broad margins and fair binding and, quite as a bibliophile, remarks:

"That book in many's eyes doth share the glory
That in gold clasps locks in the golden story."

Portia, after the manner of scholars, speaks of the learned books she has turned over with that ancient authority on law which she has been at pains to consult. Desdemona takes a book with her to her pillow. "Come and take choice of all my library," says another character, and we hear too of "a set of books" and "packets of Greek and Latin ones." "Where is my author"? says Biron in "Love's Labour's Lost"—the most bookish of all Shakespeare's plays,—but Biron is not fond of reading and is the enunciator of the famous lines warning those who would try to gain a

"base authority from other's books."

There is plenty of evidence, therefore, that, though Shakespeare loved human life, "found sermons in stones, books in the running brooks," and delightedly hied him to the Cotswold games, of a summer morning, he was alert to all the intellectual movements of his times. As a matter of fact, it has been discovered in quite recent days that, by the time he retired to Stratford, he possessed a valuable collection of books, later to become the property of his son-in-law, John Hall.

What one cannot help wondering, however, is: how did the poet find time to read in earlier days, when so busily employed in producing his plays? It is quite possible that he had a little traveling library, one that he could take with him anywhere, as the great Alexander took the Iliad with him on his expeditions, in a precious casket. Just such a book box as would have suited him still exists. It was once the property of Sir Julius Cæsar, his contemporary whom he may have met riding out on his professional business, as Master of the Rolls and Judge of the Admiralty Courts. Those who can visit the British Museum will find it in the "Manuscript Room." Made very shallowly of wood, the lid, when opened back, displays on its pictorial lining a templelike portico slightly colored and divided into three archways, each bearing the names of the authors whose works are contained within. Epictetus is there, Du Bartas, Lucretius, Virgil, Bernard and many, many more; for the three small shelves of this miniature bookcase contain close on forty tiny volumes, (in 32 mo), sweetly bound in white vellum. Like the Judge, Shakespeare may have owned a book box and, in the frequent pilgrimages he and his troupe must have made to Oxford or Cambridge or Coventry or to the great country mansions of his patrons, he may have ambled along on horseback, reading, not too occupied to notice everything he passed on the road or to keep an eye on little Moth, riding jauntily a-top the lumbering property wagon. All of which is fantasy, of course, and only to be read, remembering Robert Browning's cautionary lines on the subject:

"Which of you did I enable
Once to slip within my breast,
There to catalogue and label
What I like least and love best?"

G. T.

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Copyright British Museum, London

Bronze Head of Aphrodite in the British Museum

THIS beautiful bronze is believed to have been found at Satala, in Armenia Minor, and to have been the head of a colossal statue of Aphrodite, mythical goddess of beauty. The cool grayish tone of the bronze lends a pleasing softness to the fine modeling and classic loveliness of the face. It is thought that the eyes were originally inlaid with some colored substance in order to give a more lifelike effect, either with gems, ivory, ebony or vitreous material.

One is immediately struck by the exquisite proportions of the features, the straight outline of the nose, with its delicate nostrils, the mouth, refined and beautifully curved, showing character and dignity; the broad forehead with wide arched eyebrows and a noble width between the eyes, the turn of neck and head, with the small ears set closely to the head, and short, crisp waves of hair above the brow, are of quite exceptional charm and loveliness apart from the merit of this bronze as an antique treasure. It is not known to whom the work may be attributed, but the date of it is probably somewhere about the fourth century B. C.

How often, alas, we are left merely to surmise who wrought these remarkable artistic achievements of past centuries, and to feel wonder at the amazing skill their artists had in the working of bronze, or stone, or terracotta, whatever medium they chose for the expression of their art. And it may seem strange to us who are still seeking a more complete knowledge of the perfection possible in the use of these different mediums, that when we look back into the past upon the high degree of culture, the true understanding of beauty in art which these ancient masters showed, we find ourselves equaled, if not surpassed, by those who in point of time labored so long before us. The reason for this may be found, probably, in the fact that although the worship of those early artists was idolatrous, yet in so far as it was symbolical of the highest ideals they were able to reach in their age and race, the art which was dedicated to it represented a devoted effort to achieve the most exalted expression of which they were capable. Thus to their art they, as also the later artists of the Renaissance, directed their best endeavors, their highest conception of perfection and beauty, as they beheld it in nature; and it is this which still lives in their work and causes it to be regarded as the foundation upon which the finest art of our own times is built up.

"Here's Flowers for You"

What made Jimmie Tattersall pause? It was only for the fraction of a minute, but pause he did at the exit of Cobbler's Crescent and blow his nose meditatively into a large red cotton handkerchief before leaving the scene of his matutinal exercises for more complicated activities. In all probability, if you had asked him this question, he would have answered that he "didn't rightly know." And he didn't. But it would have been useless to deny that there was something in the atmosphere of the Crescent not wholly chargeable to the presence of "April, first born child of Ver." Jimmie, for the first time in his rounds as "knocker-up," wondered in his passing whether Bill Muggins had audibly responded to his rapping. Bill would not easily overlook it if he let him sleep too long. The slamming of a second-story window set his mind at rest.

The privet hedges which bounded the diminutive gardens had preened their foliage in the sunlight of other April twenty-thirds, but on that particular anniversary they seemed to feel a larger, more expansive glow—an urge to splendor not to be resisted. The weavers, hurrying to their looms, had added inadvertently an extra "click" to the rhythm of their clogs, the resulting "clackety-click" rivaling in purposeful tone the weaving shed engine, which commenced its measured hammering at exactly six o'clock.

And the only person in Cobbler's Crescent who could have explained this mysterious deliciousness of something going to happen was Mary Ellen. The whole MacFadden family, awakened by the top notes, quite misplaced, of "D'ye ken John Peel?" and a coincident far-flung splashing of cold water, behind the checked curtain in the scullery, had arisen much earlier than usual; and by the time the weavers' breakfast whistle blew had already penetrated through the porridge stage to the delicacy of bread and dripping.

Although Mary Ellen did begin to say, "I wonder if he liked hyacinths as much as—," she hastily checked herself and pinched her own wrists in self-discipline, under the table. And, as she found to be so often the case, none of her family paid the slightest attention to her remarks. Dispatching the remainder of her breakfast with amazing celerity, she ran to look for her Tam o' Shanter. Her flushed cheeks and secretive silence had aroused, naturally enough, the curiosity of her mother. The response to her interrogation, however, yielded no information beyond the fact that an event of the utmost importance was to be celebrated and that Mary Ellen, who in some perplexing manner had become involved in it, found it imperative to set out for school half an hour in advance of the other children. It was not until the following day that Mrs. MacFadden, who would be proper, explained to Granny Lister that the ceremony had centered around "trimming up a burst."

Touching are the stories about the golfer who drove his ball to hole in one masterly stroke with not a solitary witness to applaud; the fisherman whose catch was so weighty that, alone and unaided, he was unable to bring it ashore; the many rare blossoms which have unfurled their beauty in a region uninhabited by humankind. But could anything have been more heartrending, at least to Mary Ellen MacFadden, than to go in all unbeheld through the front entrance to Braeside School? Of all the days in the year, there was only one on which any other than the staff and the seniors were permitted the use of the front door; and then the privilege was limited to one person—the junior chosen as decorator.

She walked slowly up the steps. There was not a girl in the whole playground to see her. She touched the great door knob reverently, but did not immediately turn it. She stooped and pulled up her right stocking. Still no sign of an audience. She stooped and pulled up her left stocking and straightened the seam. And then, sorrowfully, with a glance backward over the yard of absent opportunities, she passed unnoticed into the empty building.

Gravely she moved a chair from the Staff Room into the corridor, and then, at a respectful pace, approached the door marked "Headmistress." Several times since her enrollment at Braeside she had approached that door, accompanied unwillingly by the chemistry master, Mr. Briggs, who, dreading an interview even more than his pupil, had capitulated upon the threshold and quickly pardoned the offender under extortion of a promise not to be troublesome again. It was, therefore, with no small feeling of elation, although the building was unoccupied save for herself, that she entered without knocking and proceeded to lift a plaster bust from the table under the window. This she placed upon the chair in the corridor and then set out on a tour of confiscation through the classrooms.

The last window sill had been despoiled when the gong reverberated around the stone arches, and Mary Ellen proudly contemplated her handiwork. As the long row of girls wound in tortuous double file up the stairway and along the hall, the bust of England's Shakespeare regally awaited their judgment and approval. The plaster eyes, in the half light, seemed to be engaged in an amused but immensely tolerant survey of the pots of hyacinths and tulips, the jam jars containing twigs, and the awkward aspidistras by which they found themselves surrounded.

Far Visions

"Through pleasures and palaces"—
Through hotels, and Pullman cars,
and steamships . . .

Pink and white camellias
floating crystal in a bowl,
The sharp smell of firewood,
The scrape and rustle of a dog
stretching himself
on a hardwood floor,
And your voice, reading—reading—
to the slow ticking of an old
brass clock . . .

"Tickets, please!"
And I watch the man in front of me
Fumbling in fourteen pockets,
While the conductor balances his
ticket-punch
Between his fingers.

—AMY LOWELL, in "Selected Poems." Edited by JOHN LIVINGSTON LOWES.

A Blue World

(Australia)

The faded dyes of sunset take day
away and leave translucent night to
illumine a world of blue. And what a
blue! An ever-changing glow of elec-
tric, Tyrian, and that royal blue seen
in delphiniums which the light of day
mellows to softness in the evening
shadows.

Away from afar comes the low thud
and rumble of cars heading for the
city along the river bank; where the
paper-bark trees sigh. Myriad groups
of grasshoppers chirp on violin legs
across the scrub. In yonder pool frogs
croak vibrant bassoon notes. A whole
choir of insect things give voice to
harmony. The lowing of cattle is heard
in a neighboring field.

Apricot trees in the garden send up
their leaders, like outstretched arms to
heaven, in thankfulness for the cool
night air. The feathery branches of
the Cape lilac trees stir to a whisper-
ing wind. A night bird's wings swish
by.

The Green Bank of England

Have you seen the gold in the Green
Bank of England?
Wonderful, beautiful, lovely to be-
hold—
Aconite and coltsfoot, buttercup and
daffodil,
Crocus and celandine, and dande-
lion bold!

Have you found the gold in the Green
Bank of England?
You may go and take it—none of
it is sold.
Gorse, broom, and ragwort, bedstraw
and cowslip,
Kingcup and pansy, and silver-
weed gold.

Yours is the gold in the Green Bank
of England,
Yours for the asking—treasury un-
told;
Potentilla, primrose, yellow vetch,
and trefoil,
Pimpernel and hawkweed, and pussy-
willow gold.

—FLORENCE HOATSON, in "The Little White Gate."

From an Indian Journal, 1838

Thursday we began poking about to find shawls and agate curiosities, which are supposed to abound at Umritzir; but our native servants are afraid of going into the bazaars: they say the Sikhs laugh at them and their dress. My man told me "they are a very proudly people, me not much like; they say 'What this?' and 'What that?' I say, 'It is Mussulmun dress —if you not like, don't touch!' Then they say, 'No city like our Umritzir!' I say, 'I say nothing against your Umritzir; but then you never see anything else. If you come to Calcut, I show you beautiful things—ships that go by smoke, and fine houses.' However, they are so proudly that now I pretend I no understand their Punjâbee, but I know what they mean."

With all their "proudliness" they are very civil to our people. . . .

Yesterday my search for small agate curiosities was rather successful; and the shawls are not despicable by any means, and very cheap, but I happen to have spent all my money. W. O.'s tent is the great harbour for merchants, but I have found out that I make my little bargains better if I can convey my merchant safely into my own tent.

They all went to a great review this morning, and we had Runjeet's French officers to dinner in the evening, besides the A.s and C.s; and then Shere Singh, and that darling little Pertâb came again to dinner.

We had little Pertâb to sketch this morning, and he was very pleasant. I asked him to fix his eyes on Captain M., who was acting interpreter. After a time he began to fidget, and his stern old Sikh tutor (you don't want a Sikh tutor for your boys by chance? —if so, I can safely recommend this man for a remarkably good manner of teaching, besides having a beard half a yard long) reproved him for it. Pertâb declared he could not help it,—he was told to fix his eyes on M., and "this is the way he moves his head," —and then he mimicked M. turning from one to the other and interpreting, in such a funny little way. We gave him a diamond ring, which seemed to delight him.

In the evening we went to a garden half a mile off, where Runjeet is living, and where he was going to give us an evening fête. He had had the house actually built on purpose, and it was beautifully painted in an arabesque fashion, with small pieces of looking-glass let in, in various patterns. The walks of the garden were all lined with those splendid soldiers.

I whispered to Major E., who was sitting on the other side of me, to ask if it would be wrong to step out of the house to look at these gorgeous people, as I had missed all the other opportunities of seeing them; and the old Maharajah did not wait to have the question explained—he delights to show off his soldiers. He jumped up, and took hold of my hand, and ambled out into the garden, and then made all the guards march by, and commented on their dresses, and he looked so fond of the old gray-bearded officers.

There is something rather touching in the affection his people have for him. The other day, in going through the city, it struck us all, the eagerness with which they called out "Maharajah" and tried to touch him, which is easy enough in these narrow streets, and the elephants reaching to the roofs of the houses.—EMILY EDEN, in "Up the Country."

Kinnikinick

The kinnikinick is a plant pioneer. Often it is the first plant to make a settlement or establish a colony on a barren or burned-over area. It is hardy, and is able to make a start and thrive in places so inhospitable as to afford most plants not the slightest foothold. In such places the kinnikinick's activities make changes which alter conditions so beneficially that in a little while plants less hardy come to join the first settler. The pioneer work done by the kinnikinick on a barren and rocky realm has often resulted in the establishment of a flourishing forest there.

The kinnikinick, or Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi, as the botanists name it, may be called a ground-loving vine. Though always attractive, it is in winter that it is at its best. Then its bright green leaves and red berries shine among the snow-flowers in a quiet way that is strikingly beautiful.

Since it is beautiful as well as useful, I had long admired this ever-cheerful, ever-spreading vine before I appreciated the good, though humble, work it is constantly doing. I had often stopped to greet it,—the only green thing upon a rock ledge or a sandy stretch,—had walked over it in forest avenues beneath tall and stately pines, and had slept comfortably upon its spicy, elastic rugs, liking it from the first. . . .

Once kinnikinick has made a start, it is constantly assisted to succeed by its own growing success. Its arms catch and hold snow, and this gives a supply of much-needed water. This water is snugly stored beneath the plant, where but little can be reached or taken by the sun or the thirsty winds. The winds, too, which were so unfriendly while it was trying to make a start, now become helpful to the brave, persistent plant. Every wind that blows brings something to it,—dust, powdered earth, trash, the remains of . . . insects; some of this material is carried for miles. All goes to form new soil, or to fertilize or mulch the old. This supplies kinnikinick's great needs. The plant grows rich from the constant tribute of the winds. The soil-bed grows deeper and richer and is also constantly outbuilding and enlarging, and kinnikinick steadily increases its size.

In a few years a small oasis is formed in, or rather on, the barren. This becomes a place of refuge for seed wanderers,—in fact, a nursery. . . .

Whenever I see a place that has been made barren and ugly by the thoughtlessness of man, I like to think of kinnikinick, for I know it will beautify these places if given a chance to do so. There are on earth millions of acres now almost desert that may some time be changed and beautified by this cheerful, modest plant. —ENOS A. MILLS, in "Wild Life on the Rockies."

True Worship

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE progress of both nations and individuals may usually be measured by the growth in their mode of worship. As thought becomes more spiritual, religion is expressed in a more spiritual form. When a spiritual awakening takes place, a purer form of religion should result. In the great Renaissance which began in the fourteenth century, when a forward movement was made in art, learning, and science, a new impetus was also given to religion. Mankind was aroused from the apathy of the Middle Ages and began to question the old dogmas and traditions, and the result was a religious reformation. At that time the world had departed far from the simple truth which Christ Jesus had taught, and this truth needed rediscovering.

The mission of Christ Jesus was to bring to the world a higher and fuller concept of God as Love. Jesus did not establish any form of worship, but he preached a new gospel, the "good news" of God's infinite love, and he explained the meaning of true worship in his statement that "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." The world has made some progress since the advent of Christianity, but there is still great need of an understanding of that worship which Christ Jesus demonstrated so practically.

When Jesus went forth to preach his gospel of Love, he found the greatest opposition to his teachings among those who professed to teach religion. Among these there was a most rigid observance of the rites and ceremonies of the Mosaic law, but, generally speaking, a great lack of spirituality and love. The hatred which was stirred up against him was caused by the carnal mind's enmity against spirituality, for he rent the cloak of dogma and ritual and demanded that the worship of the Father be expressed in righteous living. Jesus did not invent any law, but he awakened the spiritually receptive to realize the beauty and truth of the divine law which had always existed; and he showed that it must be obeyed. Through his own glorious life he gave to the world a higher concept of God as Love. He taught that the worship of God must be expressed in daily righteousness, and he said, "These signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

All down the ages, the seers who have been sensitive to the things of Spirit have tried to awaken their fellow men to a more spiritual sense of worship. The prophet Samuel cried to Saul, "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams."

Today there is manifested in many directions a longing for a more satisfying sense of spiritual reality. Natural science, so called, is, it seems, revealing to modern eyes a universe so vast that the human mind is unable to apprehend it. But the experience of the ages and all true vision point to the fact that Truth cannot be found in matter or in material law, so called, but that spiritual things must be spiritually discerned. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 263), "When mortal man blends his thoughts of existence with the spiritual and works only as God works, he will no longer grope in the dark and cling to earth because he has not tasted heaven."

Christian Science proclaims the allness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter, and it proves the truth of its teaching in the healing of sin and disease, of sorrow, poverty, and discord of every kind. Christian Science teaches that to worship rightly we must acknowledge God as the only cause or power and man as His image and likeness, and that we must live this basic truth about God and man if we are to worship spiritually. The Christian Scientist must show by his daily living that he loves and adores divine Love, the one supreme intelligence. That healing follows as a result is being proved daily all over the world. The true worship of God is the acknowledgment that there is no life, no existence, apart from Him; and in the presence of this truth everything that is unlike God must melt away. Thus healing follows as a natural result of true worship; for where God is there is no sickness, sin, or death, and the consciousness which is filled with the understanding of the presence of God cannot be conscious of inharmony or discord.

Sonnet to Christopher Robin

(After Reading "The House at Pooh Corner")

In Galleons Lap we wander with Piglet and with Pooh
And try to learn another "you know what."
Pooh never seems to think about his honey pot,
And Kanga finds it hard to manage Roo.
They tell us you can count as high as thirty-two,
Dear Christopher, and print your name without a blot.
It must be fun to know such a tremendous lot.
Not even Owl knows half the clever things you do.
We still put up with Tigger and with poor Eeyore;
And, while you puzzle out the hardest kind of sum,
We walk in thoughtful oblongs from two o'clock till four
Without the slightest mention of a new explore,
Or words enough to make the simplest kind of hum.
Oh, must you never, never, do *Nothing* any more?

P. P. STRACHAN.

Bryant's Nature Poetry

The "Song of the Stars," though not one of Bryant's happiest poems —the hypercritical reader feeling that the "orbs of beauty" and "spheres" of "flame" might have made a more appropriate metrical choice for their song—shows none the less the poet's strength in dealing with nature in the large. The lines "To a Waterfowl" are magical in part by virtue of the impression they make of immense distance. With the poet's penetrating vision we can see the solitary way through the rosy depths, the pathless coast, and the one bit of life in

The desert and illimitable air. . . .

The poet finds inspiration not alone in the terror of the storm, the majesty of the forest, the gray waste of ocean, the mystery of the night of stars, but in the humbler things, the rivulet by which he played as a child, the violet growing on its bank, the hum of bees, the notes of hang-bird and wren, the gossip of swallows, and the gay chirp of the ground squirrel. "The Yellow Violet" and the lines "To the Fringed Gentian" spring from this love of the unobtrusive charms of nature. Less familiar than these, but a faultless example of Bryant's art, is "The Painted Cup":

. . . tell me not
That these bright chalices were tinted thus
To hold the dew for fairies, when they meet
On moonlight evenings in the hazel bowers,
And dance till they are thirsty.

The poet will not call up "faded fancies of an elder world." If the fresh savannahs must be peopled with creatures of imagination, it may be done without borrowing European elves:

Let then the gentle Manitou of flowers,
Lingering amid the bloomy waste he loves,
Though all his swarthy worshippers are gone—
Slender and small, his rounded cheek all brown
And ruddy with the sunshine; let him come
On summer mornings, when the blossoms wake,
And part with little hands the spiky grass,
And touching, with his cherry lips, the edge
Of these bright beakers, drain the gathered dew.

—LEON H. VINCENT, in "American Literary Masters."

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS RALLY AFTER SHARP PRICE SLUMP

New Lows Are Established Before Late Recovery—Close Is Firm

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The stock market fluctuated erratically in the busiest trading since February today, closing on the rebound.

A concerted effort to rally the list in the morning failed utterly, and a long list of shares then dropped off about 2 to 4 points to new lows. A comeback in the last hour, however, cancelled most of the losses, and several issues closed a point or two net higher, including American Can, General Electric, Bethlehem Steel, Eastman and Allied Chemical.

Auburn shot up more than 13. The list closed with a firm tone. Sales were in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 shares.

The fact that one of the leading price averages for industrial issues used in Wall Street broke to a new low for the bear market yesterday was possibly a factor in the attempt to support the market at this level. Adherents to the Dow theory would regard the decisive penetration of new low ground for the bear market by the industrials as "confirming" the new low for the rails, and indicating that the major trend was still downward.

Bearish Sentiment

This same theory, however, indicated a major uptrend during the abortive advance earlier in the year, so it cannot be regarded as infallible. The Standard Statistics-Associated Press average still holds well above the December low.

Quarterly earnings statements and estimates of statements soon to appear are keeping sentiment pretty generally bearish, although the low state of corporate earnings has been well understood for some time. U. S. Steel is expected to report next week first quarter earnings of between 25 and 50 cents a share, but to declare the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75. There seems little prospect of any considerably better showing for the second quarter, however, and Wall Street wonders how long the Steel Corporation will dip into surplus to maintain its dividend on the current basis.

Westinghouse Electric's report of a first quarter deficit of about $2,880,000 was perhaps a little larger than expected.

Underlying credit conditions eased a little with the Federal Reserve Bank's reduction of ½ of 1 per cent in its bill buying rate, possibly to check the flow of gold from Paris. At any rate, sterling was sufficiently strengthened to indicate the possibility of diverting the outgoing Paris gold movement to London.

Bonds Lower

The bond market showed a moderate increase in activity today and prices were irregularly lower.

Declines were general in the railroad group. A feature of this group was the heavy selling in St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 which broke below 60 to reach a new 1931 low record. These bonds sold about 1½ points below yesterday's closing most of the time. New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s of 1978 dropped more than 1 point and made a new low record also. St. Paul 5s of 2000, and Erie 5s of 1975 were active and lower.

Foreign obligations were more orderly in their actions and many of them held close to yesterday's final prices. Uruguayan 6s dropped sharply on a heavy turnover, however. Polish 7s and Australian 5s of 1957 made good gains. These three issues were exceptional rather than typical, however, in the width of their changes.

Public utility and industrial bonds were fractionally lower in most instances. Sinclair Consolidated Oil 7s reflected steady selling pressure and reached another new bottom price. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s and Utility Power & Light debenture 5s lost ground on a moderate turnover.

Most loans of the United States Government were quiet. The Liberty fourth 4¼s experienced a much larger turnover than the rest of the group, which was firm.

Stock-privilege obligations reflected the weakness in stocks.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

	1931	1930
March gross	$8,725,342	10,224,550
Net op inc	831,136	770,172
3 mos gross	25,044,350	30,593,780
Net op inc	1,721,700	2,258,229

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

	1931	1930
March gross	$5,016,896	$5,588,146
Net op inc	640,029	588,489
3 mos gross	14,871,808	17,116,106
Net op inc	1,705,482	2,023,780

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

	1931	1930
March gross	$8,725,342	$10,224,550
Net op inc	116,010	*25,500
3 mos gross	2,499,242	2,465,921
Net op inc	280,313	15,534

*Deficit.

NASH MOTORS ORDERS GAIN

KENOSHA, Wis., April 23—Orders for April delivery of new Nash cars increased 72.68 per cent during the first 15 working days in April over those on hand April 1.

Earning Gains Noted For 1930 Against 1929

WHILE the general business situation continues rather confusing, straws borne on favorable trade winds are piling up in sufficient quantity at least to bend the back of the depression bogey.

A number of important companies, representing several different lines of business, have been able to report earning gains for 1930 as compared with 1929, and for the first quarter of 1931 as compared with the like period last year.

Freight car loadings, a good indicator of the extent to which merchandise is being distributed, showed a slight gain in the latest reported week as compared with the previous week. The gain in building, while not quite fulfilling expectations, has been substantial, the total for March being 38 per cent ahead of February.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 23	Apr. 22
14¼	5½		Abitibi	1400	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
52	23½	.6	Abitibi pf	100	23¾	23½	23½	23½
34½	25		Ab & Straus	100	31½	31½	31½	32
23½	15¼	1.60	Adams Ex	12400	16½	15¼	16	17¼
13	8¾	.5	Adams Ex pf	30	10¾	9¾	10¾	
32¾	22¼	.2	Adams Mill	400	26½	26	26	
½	⅛		Ahumada	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
109⅞	82½	.3†	Air Reduc	9800	86	82½	85	83¾
10¾	8		Airway El	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
15¼	7	.40	Alaska Jun	42800	14⅝	13⅜	14½	14¼
8½	6¼		Albany PWP	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12¾	7¼		Alleghany	12300	7½	7½	7¼	7½
59½	34¼	5½	Alleghany pf	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
50	34	5½	Alleg pf xl	400	34	34	34	34
182¾	130¼	6†	Allied Chem	6900	133¾	130¼	133¾	131½
42¾	30	2	Allis-Chal	4200	30¾	30	30½	30½
18½	12¾	1	AL Port Cem	400	13¼	12½	12¾	14¾
2½	1		Amal Lea	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
23	17⅜	2	Amerada	400	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞
62¾	51½	3½	Am Bk Note	600	53	51½	53	53½
66¼	62	3	Am2Bk Note pf	10	65	65	65	
29¾	15½		Am Ag Ch of Del	1200	16¾	15¼	15¼	17
2½	2		Am Ag Ch of Conn	100	2	2	2	
4¾	2¼		Am Beet S	400	3¾	3½	3½	
17⅞	8	1	AL Beet S pf	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	
38	29¾	2.40	Am Brake	800	30½	29¾	29¾	30¼
12⅜	7⅞		Am Br Bov	200	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾
63	45¼	7	Am Br Bov pf	30	48¾	48¼	45½	
129¾	106¼	5†	Am Can	39000	116¼	114½	116½	115¼
38¾	21	3	Am Car & F	400	23¾	21	21	24½
43¾	35	2	Am Chain	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	23
48¾	38¼	2†	Am Chicle	400	46¼	45	45	45¾
21¼	13¾	1.40	Am Colortype	300	14½	13¾	14¼	
14½	6¾		Am Com Alc	300	7	6¾	7	
16	9	2	Am En Til	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
33½	19		Am European	200	25½	25½	25½	25¾
51¾	34¼		Am & FPw	34100	36	32¾	33¾	33¾
90	74	6	Am & FP 6	100	83½	83½	83½	83¾
79½	59½		Am & FP 2 pf	900	58½	57½	58	58½
10⅝	8½	2	Am Hawaii	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
8	1¾		Am Hide	400	6	6	6	6½
30	10½		Am Ice	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	
31⅜	23¾	3	Am Ice	1800	26¼	26	26	27
26	15¼		Am Int Corp	7000	17¾	15¾	16	16½
30¾	19	2	Am Loco	400	19¾	19	19	20
84¾	72¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	74	74	74	
7	3¾		Am Mach ⅛ Met	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
23¾	16½	3	Am Metals	400	17	16¾	16¾	
57¼	50	3†	Am News	70	51	50	50	
34½	10¼	7	Am Nat G pf	270	11	10¼	10¾	11
64½	41½	1§	Am Pw&Lt	9100	44¼	41½	42½	44¾
102	94⅞	6	Am P & L 6	400	100½	100¼	100¼	
85	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	83½	83¼	83½	83
21½	15½	1	Am Radiat	2600	15¾	15½	15½	15½
37⅜	26½		Am Roll Mill	2900	29	27⅝	28¼	28¾
66	50½	5	Am Saf Raz	300	50¼	50½	50½	50¼
9	6½		Am Seating	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
42	36½	5	Am Ship Bld	60	35¼	35¼	35¼	
102¾	93½	6	Am Smelt fp	100	99½	99½	99½	
58½	40¼	4	Am Smelt	2900	42¾	41½	42½	42
4½	1⅞		AmSolvents	600	2¼	2	2	2¼
31¼	18¾		Am Stil Fnd	1000	19⅞	19	19¼	19½
113	110	7	Am Sti F pf	110	110	110	110	111
11½	4¼		Am Solo pf	500	5	4⅝	5	5
48¼	37	2§	Am Stores	100	43½	43½	43½	43⅝
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	600	50½	49½	49½	51
108½	99¾	7	AmSugar pf	100	104	104	104	
201¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	37000	186¼	180½	184½	184
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	3400	59¼	56⅜	57¾	57⅝
79	54¼	3	Am WW ct	400	56¼	56	56	
11⅞	6⅞		Am Wool	100	8¼	8¼	8½	8½
39⅛	21		Am Wool pf	1500	31½	29⅜	29⅜	31½
8¾	4½		Am Zinc	600	5¼	5	5	5
26¼	22	1	Anac Wire	300	24½	24	24	24¾
43¼	29¾	1½	Anaconda	8800	30¾	29¾	30½	29⅞
36	26	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	26	26	26	26
18	10		Arch Dan	400	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅞
102	101	7	Arch Dan pf	180	102	101¼	101¼	102
72	38½	7	Armour D pf	400	44	43	43	43
4½	2		Arm Ill A	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
2⅝	1¼		Arm Ill B	1500	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
47	16		Arm Ill pf	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
7½	3¾		Arnold Cons	200	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
28⅞	7⅜	2†	Asso Apparl	2400	8¾	7¾	7⅞	8¼
29⅞	21⅞	2½	Asso Dry G	600	22½	22	22¼	22¼
97	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	98¾
20¼	15¼	1½	Atchison	1900	169	164⅛	166	166
120	88	7§	Atl Coast L	2100	89¼	88	89	89
39	22⅝		Atl G&WI	900	23⅜	22⅜	23¼	23¼
23⅜	15½	1§	Atl Refin	6000	16¼	15½	15⅝	15¾
13¾	8	1§	Atlas Stores	900	10¼	9¾	10¼	10⅜
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	19300	209	187	209	192½
2¼	1⅜		Austin N	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5	2¾	3	Auto Sales pf	10	3	3	3	
6⅛	3		Aviation	1900	4¼	4	4	4⅛

—B—

27⅞	16	1¾	Baldwin	1200	18½	16	16	18½
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	280	95	95	95	95
87⅞	59	5	Balt & O	16600	63½	59	60	63¼
66¾	55	3½	Bangor & A	200	56	55	55	56½
10	5¾	2	Barker Bros	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14½	9	1	Barnsdall A	2400	9½	9	9½	9⅝
81	65	4	Beatrice	2100	72	70	70	70½
111	106	7	Beatrice pf	100	110½	110½	110½	
62	50	3§	Beechnut	400	56½	56½	56½	
4	2½		Belding H	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
80¾	78	5.52	Belg NR ppf	300	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¼
25½	16⅞	1	Bendix	5500	18¾	17⅜	18⅛	18½
46¼	32	2	Best & Co	1200	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅝
70¾	45⅜	6	Beth Steel	48900	48¾	45¾	48	46¾
29	22½	1½	Blaw Knox	400	23	22½	23	23
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1200	35½	33½	35	33⅜
76¼	67½	3†	Borden	3700	69⅞	68½	68¾	69¾
30¾	22	1	Borg Warner	7600	23½	20½	21½	21¾
22¾	15½	1½§	Briggs	1300	16¾	15½	16½	16¼
24½	16½	2	Briggs & Str	400	20¾	20	20¼	20½
69¾	58¾	4	Bkyn Man T	4500	62¼	59⅞	61¾	62¼
10⅝	8		Bklyn-Queen	500	8½	8¼	8½	9
58	58	5	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	200	56½	56½	56½	
129⅜	103	5	Bkyn Un G	1600	109¼	107	107	108¾
15	8½		Bruns Balke	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
20⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	300	15	15	15	15
34⅞	25	2½†	Bucy cv pf	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
5⅝	4	1	Budd Mfg	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
13	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	900	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
23	11¾		Bullard	1100	12	11⅞	11⅞	12¾
15½	10⅝		Bulova Watch	300	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
85	22		Burns Br pf	10	37	37	37	37
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	300	24⅝	24½	24½	24½
31	17½	2½	Bush Term	10	18	17¾	17¾	19
104	70	7	Bush T deb	9000	80	70	80	85
113	104⅝	7	Bush Big pf	90	108⅜	104½	105⅜	109
2	1½		Butte Cop	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
1¾	1		Butte & Sup	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20⅜	12¾		Butterick	800	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½
69¾	37⅝		Byers	7700	41½	38⅝	40½	39⅝

—C—

53	32	2	Calif Pack	700	32¾	31¾	31¾	32
43⅜	36¾		Calumet & Ariz	100	38¼	83¼	38¼	38½
11⅜	8		Calu & Hecla	500	8⅝	8	8⅛	8⅜
40¼	29⅞	3	Camada Dry	600	35¾	35¼	35¼	35½
61	60	3	Can South	10	60	60	60	
43⅜	35	2½	Can Pac	14001	35⅞	34⅜	35¾	35½
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	300	21¼	21	21	
16	9½		Capital Adm	2900	11½	11	11½	14¼
131½	79¾	6	Case Thresh	17500	86¼	79¾	83½	84¼
52¼	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	12800	31¼	28⅝	30½	31½
13¾	4½		Celotex ct	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
14¼	5½		Celotex pf	100	7	7	7	9
16	11		Celanese	300	11½	11½	11½	12
24⅞	19½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
230	195	8†	Cen of NJ	100	195	195	195	
30½	20	1.50	Cero de P	500	21	20	20	20½
7¼	2¼		Cert-Teed	100	4	4	4	4¾
23¼	8⅞		Checker Cab	1400	10	9½	10	10
54⅛	40	3	Ches Corp	600	41½	41	41½	40¾
49½	38¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4100	39⅛	38⅛	38¾	39⅝
1⅞	¾		Chi & Alt pf	200	1	1	1	1
7⅞	5⅞		Chi Gt West	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
26⅜	19¼	1½	Chi Gt W pf	400	21½	21¼	21½	21
8¼	5¼		Chi M&StP	1300	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
15⅜	8⅜		Chi M&StP pf	500	8½	8¼	8½	8½
45½	33	4	Chi & NW	400	33	30½	30½	33½
15⅛	9½		Chi Pneu	2200	10½	9¾	9¾	10¼
6½	4¾	7	Chi RI	2700	69	47½	47½	48¾
101	91		Chi RI 7%	200	91½	91½	91½	91
23	20	3	Chi Yel Cab	50	21	20⅜	21	
12¾	10½	3	Chick Cot O	100	11	11	11	
33¾	23¼	2.40	Childs	300	24¼	24½	24½	25
25⅜	15⅞	1	Chrysler	19800	19½	18⅛	19	18¾
37⅜	32½	3.60†	City Ice	300	34	32½	34	
4⅜	2½		City Stores	1200	3½	3	3½	3
22⅞	18	3	Clark Equip		18	18	18	
10¼	8½		Col Bea Oil	100	8½	8½	8½	
170	142½		Coca Cola	1100	148½	147	147½	146¾
17¾	9		Collins&A	1200	12¾	12	12¼	12⅜
74	72	8	Collins&A pf	200	74½	74½	74½	
32½	16¾	1	Colo F&I	1100	17	16¾	17	16¾
45⅜	31⅝	2§	Colum Gas	12000	33	31⅝	32½	32
109½	100½	6	Col Gas pf A	300	105¼	103	105	105¼
111⅝	73½	6	Col Carbon	3300	80½	75¼	77½	76¼
16⅜	7¾	¾	Col Graph	18000	10⅜	9½	9⅝	9⅞
23¼	17	2	Com Cred	200	17	17	17	
85¾	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	84½	84	84	74
23½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	40	22½	22½	22½	22½
35⅞	33	3	Com Cred A	300	33½	33	33	34
24½	21½	2	Com Cred pf B	20	22½	22½	22½	22½
34	24½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
21½	14½	1	Com Sol	3500	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
12	8	.60	Comwlth So	43300	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
100⅜	91½	6	Comwlth So pf	800	98	95½	95½	97½
12¾	6¾		Conadam	61000	10	9½	10	10
15	6¼	2	Conn Film	500	7	6	6⅝	7½
18⅞	14⅜	2	Con Film pf	700	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
109⅝	82½	4	Con Gas	36200	94	91⅝	93	93
104⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf	400	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	103⅜
11¾	7¼		Con Textile	1400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
15⅞	14	1	Con Laundries	800	14½	14	14½	14¼
8½	5		Container A	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
30	15½		Cont Bak A	800	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼
3⅜	2		Cont Bak B	8100	2	2	2	2
77½	56	8	Cont Bak pf	200	57	56	57	57
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	3600	57¾	56	57¼	57
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Dis Flb	800	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12
51⅞	40¾	2.40	Cont Ins	1700	42	40¾	41¾	41
4½	2⅞		Cont Motors	400	3	3	3	3⅛
12	7½		Cont Oil	12400	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
12	5		Cont Shares	3300	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
86⅜	68¼	3†	Corn Prod	3800	70⅝	68¼	70	69½
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	10	151½	151½	151½	
18	8¾		Coty	1100	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
34½	27	2†	Crem of Wh	400	29½	28¼	28¾	29
38¼	31		Crown Cork	500	32	31⅜	31½	
6⅞	3½	.1	Crown Zell	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
63	45	5†	Crucible	800	47⅞	47½	47½	48½
2¾	1¼		Cuba Cane Prod	900	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
5⅞	4		Cuba Co	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
44	35	6	Cuba Ry pf	100	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
5¾	3		Cub Am S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
35	22		Cub Am S pf	10	32	32	32	
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	400	43⅜	43	43	44
100	87	6	Curtis Pub	300	89	88½	89	89
5½	2⅝		Curtiss Wr	4700	3¾	3½	3½	3½
8½	3⅞		Curtiss Wr A	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
41	25¼		Cutler	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	26½

—D—

23	13½		Davison	500	14¾	14½	14½	14½
32	20½	1.40	Deere pf	200	30⅝	30½	30½	
157¼	131⅛	9	Del & Hud	300	133	132⅛	132½	132
102	68	4	Del Lac&W	900	68¼	68	68	68
45¾	27½		Denv RG pf	100	28	28	28	
19½	12½		Devoe & R A	100	16½	16½	16½	
109	103½	7	Devoe & R 1pf	10	103½	103½	103½	103⅛
23	14¾	8	Diamond M	1600	18⅜	17¾	18¾	18
26	24⅜	1.50	Diamond M pf	200	25⅝	25¾	25¾	25⅝
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	700	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
34	14⅛	1.20	Dom Stores	400	21½	20½	20½	21
107	83	4§	Dupont	33100	87¼	83	85½	84⅝

—E—

13¼	7½	..	Eastern RM	400	9	8¾	8¾	9
185¾	143⅜	8	East Kodak	5000	157	153¾	155¾	153¾
21½	13½	1.60	Eaton Axle	5500	14⅝	13¼	13¾	13⅝
11⅜	11¼	..	Eitington	100	8½	8½	8½	
69	35½	..	Eitington pf	300	55½	55¼	55½	55½
74⅜	48	6	Elec Auto Lt	4000	51	48	50½	48¾
3⅝	2½	..	Elec Boat	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
60¾	28¼	1	Elec Pwr	34500	46½	44¼	46	45
108½	100	7	Elec P&L pf	500	107½	106	106	
98⅛	86	6	El P&L C of	400	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¾
66	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	300	55	54	55	55¼
6	1⅝	..	Elk Horn pf	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2⅜	1	..	Emec-Br A	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4	30	5	End John	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	
49	38	2.40	Eng PS	100	41	41	41	40
91	69	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	90	90	90	
35¾	30½	2¾	Equit Bldg	100	29	29	29	29½
39¾	24		Erie	1200	26	24½	24½	24½
45½	30	4	Erie 1 pf	100	36½	30½	30½	32
14¼	5½		Erie 2 pf	200	10	9¾	10	10
13⅜	7½	.6	Eureka Vac	600	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
8⅝	4½		Evans Auto L	300	5	5	5	5½
35	18⅝	1½	Ex Buffet	50	33⅛	16½	18⅜	18½

—F—

29⅜	17¾	1.80	Fairb Morse	200	19	17¾	19	19¾
92	87	.6	Fed L&T pf	10	88½	88¼	88½	
30	23	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	24¼	24	24	24
56½	43½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	1200	46	43½	44¾	46½
63	56⅝	.6	Firestone pf	700	59½	58	59	59
55	41	2½	First Nat St	1200	52	50	50	51½
⅞	⅞		Firk Rubber	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3	2		Fix Rub 1pf	100	2	2	2	2½
3½	2		Fix 1pf cv	20	2¾	2¾	2¾	
29	29		Food Mach	100	29	29	29	
19¾	9½		Follansbee B	200	10	9¼	10	9½
44½	31½	2	Foster & Wh	600	43½	42¾	43½	43¾
23½	22¼		Fourth Nat Inv	2500	27½	26¾	26¾	27¼
17½	43		Foundation	200	9¼	7¾	7¾	
38⅜	17⅛	4	Fox A	22000	22	17¼	18⅛	22
43¼	38½	3	Freeport Tx	300	31½	30	31	30¾

—G—

60	40½	5	Gamewell	100	50	50	50	50¼
7⅛	4½		Gen Am Inv	1300	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
73½	57⅞	4	Gen Am Tr	1200	63	61½	63	63
27	21½	3	Gen Asphalt	4200	22½	21¼	22½	21⅜
25⅜	21½	2	Gen Baking	1400	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	21¼
9½	6¼		Gen Bronze	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼
35½	15½		Gen Cable A	100	16	16	16	
65	36⅛		Gen Cable pf	200	39	38⅛	38	38⅞
54¾	41½	1.60	Gen Elec	45900	43½	41¾	43	42⅛
12¼	11½	90	Gen Elec Sp	1400	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
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FURTHER GAIN IN DOMINION'S TRADE SHOWN

Manufacturing More Active —Wholesale Orders Increase

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, April 23—With the exception of the strictly agricultural areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, business conditions in the various provinces of the Dominion showed improvement during the last week.

Stimulation in sales volume appears to be felt all along the line. Retailers have had two or three weeks of fairly good demand, and wholesalers report an increasing number of orders to hand from country districts.

Increased manufacturing continues the outstanding element in the reports from the various industrial centers. Furniture factories are increasing schedules, following a protracted dull season. Domestic cotton mills have been increasing production gradually; orders for print goods for the spring trade are in advance of those of the previous year. Staples are in good demand, and total mill output at present is running to a little better than 80 per cent of capacity.

Steel mills and locomotive building plants continue to operate on enlarged time schedules, but conditions in the iron market are comparatively quiet. Sales of new automobiles for the first quarter of the year are slightly above last year's record for the comparative period, and the outlook for the next quarter, as reflected in statements by leading manufacturers, is decidedly favorable.

Hardware Sales Gain

Reports from the retail hardware trade in most sections of the country indicate a steady improvement in sales volume of seasonable spring merchandise. Various activities are under way requiring hardware, and the market is developing satisfactorily. Manufacturers and wholesalers note a renewed demand from dealers for supplies of hardware to build up their stocks in anticipation of busier days ahead.

One of the most favorable factors in the general economic outlook is the tendency toward increased production in the newsprint industry. During March the newsprint mills operated at 58.1 per cent of rated capacity, which compared with the low ratio set up in February of 55.4 per cent of capacity, and was the first improvement to be noted in the industry in many months.

Railway traffic has for the first time in months given positive evidence of an upturn. The reports for the last four weekly periods have shown increases over each preceding week.

With continued mild weather in the West, indications point to an early start of the seeding operations and a speeding up of farm activities generally. A reduction in the acreage sown to all of the grain crops has been expected, but the conditions at the present time would indicate that the cut will probably be a small one.

Despite the heavy stocks of wheat still on hand, there is a feeling in the West that the market will soon be on the mend.

Montreal Stocks Lower

The general trend was downward on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week. Transactions were exceptionally light and the list was narrow.

Recent strength and activity in the bond market, despite continuous improvement in fundamental financial actors, has been restricted very largely to government, municipal and first grade public utility bonds.

The record price of 99.569 was paid last week by a Canadian syndicate for a new issue of City of Quebec bonds, totaling $1,457,000, maturing in 30 years and yielding 4½ per cent interest.

Sale by the City of Toronto of $10,-084,000 4½ per cent serial debentures, having an average maturity of 12.2 years, on a cost basis of 4.457 per cent, provides the cheapest money that the city has been able to borrow for two decades. On Feb. 24, the city secured $4,836,000 on a cost basis of 4.579 per cent, a record low price which has now been still further lowered.

The March gold output in Ontario amounting to $3,402,238, showed improvement over the output in January and February, but did not reach the peak set by December, 1930, when output was valued at $3,576,653. The Kirkland Lake group led the Porcupine group, the output of the former being valued at $1,760,088, as compared with 1,580,468 for Porcupine.

DIVIDENDS

Sagamore Manufacturing Company of New Bedford declared a quarterly dividend of $1, payable April 30 to stock of record April 22. This reduces the dividend to a $4 annual basis after having been $8.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable May 29 to stock of record April 30.

Caterpillar Tractor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable May 29 to stock of record May 15.

Chile Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, placing the stock on a $1.50 annual basis, compared with $2 previously. The dividend is payable June 29 to stock of record June 5.

Cornel Mills, Fall River, Mass., declared a liquidation dividend of $4 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 21. Previously $1 in liquidation had been paid.

Flint Mills declared a liquidation dividend of $6 a share, payable to stock of record April 18, bringing total payments as of that date to $52 a share.

Caterpillar Tractor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable May 29 to stock of record May 15. In previous quarters the company declared "extras" of 25 cents.

Chain & General Equities, Inc., declared a dividend of $1 a share on preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 24. On March 1 also a dividend of $1 a share was paid on the preferred.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100½	100
Albany PWP 6s '48	55	55
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	75	75
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	74	74
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	73½	73
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	104½	104
Amer Foreign Power 5s	82½	82¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	100¼	100
Amer Inter 5½s '49	90¾	90¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s	92	92
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	120¾	120
Amer T&T col 5s '46	108¾	107¾
Amer T&T sf 5s '50	108	107¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¼	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¼	110
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	105½	105½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103	103
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	106	105½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	55	55
Ann Arbor 4s	77½	77½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	77	75
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	80
Armour & Co 5½s '43	70	68¼
Atch T&SF 4s rfg	98½	98½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	95½	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	99¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	113	112¾
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '09	95	95
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	44	44
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	103¾	102¾
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	95¾	95¾
Ark Mem Bge 5s	99	99
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88¾	88
Atl Refin deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101¾	101¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	91½	91¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101¼	101¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	102½	102½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s '48	104	103¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	101¼	100¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108¾	108¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	114	113¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	107
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	83½	83½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	102	101¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90	90
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104½	104½
Buff Gas & Elec 4½s	104½	104½
Bv Products Coke 5½s	103¼	103
Calif Pruit P 5s '38	95	94½
Camaguey 1st 7s '42	20	20
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100½	100¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106¾	106¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106¾	106¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106¾	106¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	119¾	119¾
Can North sf 7s '40	111¾	111¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	88
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¾	98¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	104½	104
Cen New England 4s	87½	87
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96¾	96¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	114	114
Certainteed 5½s '48	37¾	37¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	99½	99¼
Ches & O 4½s A	100¾	100½
Ches & O 4½s B	100½	100½
Chi Conn 5s	37½	37½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '38	98	97¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	31	31
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	67¾	67¾
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	105¾	105¼
Chicago M&StP gen 4½s '89	71	71
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	89	89
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	22¾	22
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	62	61
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	88¼	88¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	84¼	84¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87 cv	79¾	78¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	98½	98½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s C '63	115¾	115¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¾	104¾
Childs Co 5s	79	79
Clec CC&StL gen 4s '93	93¾	93¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98	98
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50	48
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101¾	101¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¼	100¼
Columbus Gas Co 5s '61	99¼	99
Columbus Power 4½s	97¾	97¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '51	96¼	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98¼	98
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	37½	37¼
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	107	106¾
Container Corp 5s '43	39	39
Container Corp 6s '46	63	63
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	66	65
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41¾	41¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96¾	96¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	102¾	102¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	99¾	99¼
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	103½	103½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¼	103¼
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	103¾	103¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86½	86½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104½	104½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	71	71
Erie RR 5s '67	73½	73
Erie RR gen lien	71¾	71¾
Erie RR gen 7s	73¼	73
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	71½	71½
Erie & Jersey 6s	111¾	111¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	96¾	96
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '49	163	163
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	20½	20
Gen Baking Co 5½s	95¾	95¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '38	94½	94½
Gen Theater Equip 6s	50¾	40
Goodrich 6s '45	57	55½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	98¼	98¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90	89
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96¼	95¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	108½	108½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112	110¾
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	103¾	103¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60	60
Hudson & Manh adj in 5s '57	77¼	77
Hudson & Manh rfg 5s '57	99	98¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¾	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	85¾	85¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	86	85¾
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	100¾	100½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	91½	91
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102¾	102¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	40	40
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	93¾	93¼
Int Match cv rcts 5s	96½	96½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	92½	92½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73¾	72¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	73½	72¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58½	58
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	93	93
Int Hydro 6s	87½	87
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	93¼	92¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	60¾	60
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	80½	80¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	73½	73½
Int Paper 6s '55	60½	60½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	67¾	67¾
Inv EQ B xw	75	75
Inv EQ A 5s	74	74
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	78¾	78¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89¾	89¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	83½	83½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	3½	3½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	12¼	12¼
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	97½	97½
Kendall Co 5½s ww	66¾	66
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	96¾	96¾
Kan City P&L 4½s '61	104¾	104¾
Kan City P&L 4½s B	104	103¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104	104
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101½	101½
L'Autaro Co 5s	57	57
Lehigh NY 4s	91½	91½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	84¼	84¼
Loews' Inc 6s '41	97	96
Louis Arkansas 5s	56½	56½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104¾	104¾
L&N uni 4s '40	99¼	99¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98¼	98¼
L@N rfg 5½s 2003	105¼	105¼
Louis Cin Lex 4½s	100¾	100¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	55¼	55¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95½	95½
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101½	101½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	100	99¾
Metro Edison 4½s B	102¾	102½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Min StP @ SSM 4s '38	86¾	86¾
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	75	75
Min StP & SSM 4½s '78	96	96
Mo Pac T 1st 4s '90	87½	87½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	80¼	80¼
Mo Pac 5s I	86	85¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	60½	60
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	89	89
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	86½	86
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Montana Power Dr 5s	103½	103½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100¾	100¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	74	74
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	52	52
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101¾
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	16	16
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93½	93½
N O T & M 5½s '54	90	90
NYC@HR con 4s '98	100¾	100¾
NYC@HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	99	98¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105½	105½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	98¾	98¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '74	81	80
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	97	97
NY Dock Co 5s '38	65½	65
NY Edison 5s '44	106¼	105¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115¼	115¼
NY G@LH&P gur m 4s '49	99¾	99¾
NY G@LH&P 5s '48	111¾	111¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91½	91
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	108½	108½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	36	36
NY Railway inc 6s	3	3
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	55	55
NY Steam Corp 5s	103	102½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103½	103¾
NY Tel deb 4s '49	111¾	111¾
NY Tel rfg 4s '41	107	106¾
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	102	102
Niag Share 5½s	97½	97½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	48¼	48½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Am Co 5s	98¾	98¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107	107
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	66¾	66¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	85¾	85¾
Nor Pacific 5s A 2047	130¾	130¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	111¼	111¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	104
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¾	106¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112	112
Otis Steel 6s '41	97	97
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104¾	104¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	84	84
Paramount Public 5½s '50	82	81½
Park-Lex Leshold 6½s '53	83	83
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	92	91½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	83	83
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	65	64
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99¼	99¼
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	99	99
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95¾	95¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	100½	100¾
Penn Railroad 4½s	96½	96½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '68	101¾	101½
Penn Railroad 5s '84	103¾	103¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	110
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	108¾	108¾
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	93¾	93¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	71	70¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103½	103
Phil Elec 4s	95¾	95¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	80	80
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	75½	75
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	90¼	90
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	61	61
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	87	87
Pub Svc E&G 4s	85¾	85½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	90	88¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84	84
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101¾	101¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95	95
Richfield Oil Co of Calif 6s '44	49¾	49¾
Richfield Oil Co of Calif 6s '44 ct	49	49
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	87	87
Rio G & W col 4s '49	63½	63½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99¾	99¾
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	75¼	74¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	62	59¼
St Louis SW con 4s '32	94½	97
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95¾	95½
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	29¼	29¼
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	28¾	28½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50	28¾	28¾
Seabd AL con 6s '45	12¾	12½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	7	7
Shell Union 5s '47	66	65½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	67	66½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	15	15
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	78	78
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	89	89
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94½	91
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100¾	100½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	96¼	96¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¾	105½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	94¾	94
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94¾	94¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	80¾	80
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106¾	106¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	109½	109
Southwest Bell Tell rfg 5s '54	106¾	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	52	52
Tenn C & Iron 5s	106½	106½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	101¾	101¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	96¾	96¾
Tex & Pac Ry Pac 5½s '64	105	105
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47½	47½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39	39
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	51	51
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	98½	98½
Union Oil Calif 5s C '36	100½	100½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	68	68
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99	99
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	71	70
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	78	76½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	105¾	105¾
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103¼	103¼
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	101	101
Walworth 6s '45	70	70
Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	50½	45½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	91¾	91¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¼	105¼
West Shore 4s 2361	91¼	91¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	79½	79½
Western Union 9½s '36	109¾	109¾
Western Union 5s '60	103¾	103¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	88¼	88¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102	102
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	46¾	46¾
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	45¼	45¼
Wilson & Co 1st 4½s '41	69¾	69¾
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	91¼	91¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101¼	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Apr 23	Apr 22
3½s '47	101.23	101.22	101.23		
4th 4¼s '38	104.10	104.06	104.10	103.30	103.30
4th 4¼s reg	103.30	103.30	103.30	103.30	103.28
US 3⅜s '43 June	101.21	101.20	101.21	101.20	
US 3⅜s '43 March	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20	
US 3⅜s '47	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.26	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	59	59
Akershus 5s '63	98¾	98¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	53	53
Antioquia 7s B '45	53	53
Antioquia 7s C '45	53	53
Antioquia 7s D '45	53½	53
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	85¾	84¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '59	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	93	92½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	93	92½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	93¾	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	93¾	93½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	93¾	93½
Australia 4½s '56	55	54
Australia 5s '55	62¾	62
Australia 5s '57	63	62
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106¾	106¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90¾	90¼
Bajavian Pet 4½s '45	94½	94½
Belgium (King) 8s '50	103½	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110¾	110½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¼	114¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¼	110¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	78¼	78½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	83¼	83½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	78¾	78¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	23½	23½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	31½	31
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	54½	53½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	54¼	53½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	86	86
Bremen 7s '35	99	98¾
Brisbane 6s '50	69	69
Brisbane 5s '57	56½	56
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	92½	92½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	72½	72
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	72	71¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	92	91¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	80	80
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	65½	65
Canada (Dom) 4s	94½	94¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106¾	106½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	65	65
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	74¾	74¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	79½	79½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	81	81
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	80	77¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	78	77½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	90¾	90½
Chile (Rep) 8s '66	77½	77½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	77	77
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	62	62
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	65	65
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	62¾	62¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	62	60
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	63	63
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68	67½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69	67½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	82¼	82¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97¾	96
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	58	58
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94½	94½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¾	101½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	105¼	105¼
Dutch El 5½s Nov '53	101¼	101¼
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101½	101½
Fiat 7s '46 war	90¾	90¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90	90
Finland 5½s '58	83	82¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	92¾	92
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97½	97½
Finnish A 6½s '54	91¼	91¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125½
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	94¼	94
German 7s '49	105	104½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	86½	86½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	80½	80½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	80½	80½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	91¼	89½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	80¾	80
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	95	94½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	100	100
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	81	80¾
Good Hope I&S W 7s '45	91	91
Greek 6s '68	85¼	84¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	94	94
Hansa 6s '39 ww	82	82
Helsingfors 6½s '60	90	90
Hungary Mun 7s '46	85	84½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	79	79
Irish Free State 5s '60	104¾	104¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97½	95½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95	95
Italy (King) 7s '51	99½	99½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¾	94¾
Jap (Con Pwr 7s '44	99½	99¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	95¼	95¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	82½	82½
Karstadt 6s '43	70¾	69½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	94	93¾
Meridionale El 7s '57	99¾	99¾
Mex 4s small A '04	7¾	7¾
Mex 4s A '04	10	10
Mex 6s A	12	12
Mtg Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	84	84
Milan (City) 6½s '52	88¾	88½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	41¼	41¼
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	75	75
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	87½	87
New South Wales 5s '58	93¾	93½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	95	85
Norway (King) 6s '63	100¾	100
Norway (King) 8s '43	105¾	105½
Norwegian El 6½s '57	99¾	99½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94½	94½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¾	102¾
Oslo G&E 8s '63	99¼	99¼
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102¾	102¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	105	104½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	25½	25
Peru (Gov) 8s '61	25¼	25¼
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	78	78
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	80	80
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	85	84½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	40	40
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	54	54
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103¾	103¾
Prussia 6½s '51	85½	85½
Prussia 6s '52	80	80
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	87¾	87¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	85	85¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	83	83
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	84½	84
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	77¾	77½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	92	91½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	45½	44
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	35½	35½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88¾	88¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89¾	89¾
Rumania 7s '59	76½	76½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	106	104½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	82	82
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	41¾	41¾
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	80	80
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '68	35¼	35¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	45	44½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SCHWIETZKA UNDEFEATED

Holds First Place at End of Third Day in U. S. Billiards

UNITED STATES AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player—	Won	Lost	High run	Best game
Walter A. Schwietzka	3	0	5	60
Robert B. Harper	2	1	7½	56
Frank I. Fleming	2	1	5	76
Joseph Hall	2	1	6	52
Lewis M. Vogler	2	1	5	68
Harry N. Purdy	0	3	5	—
Anthony N. Clesi	0	4	4	—

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 23—A veteran Champaign player, Walter A. Schwietzka, holds first place at the end of the third day of play in the United States amateur championship three-cushion billiard tournament now being played at the Elks Club. The former Illinois State titleholder gained undisputed possession of the lead by defeating Harry N. Purdy of Atlanta, southeastern champion, last night by 50 to 31 in 88 innings. The defeat of Robert B. Harper of Denver, defending champion, by Frank I. Fleming of Champaign, by 50 to 37 in 75 innings yesterday afternoon, broke the deadlock for the first place.

At the end of 11 games Schwietzka has won three and lost none, the only unbeaten player, while four others are tied for second with two victories and one defeat. Those players are Harper, Fleming, Joseph Hall of San Francisco, Pacific coast champion, and Lewis M. Vogler of Indianapolis, three times a runner-up for the national title.

Hall remained in the race by defeating Anthony N. Clesi of Beaumont, Tex., in the opening afternoon game yesterday by 50 to 45 in 117 innings, a record for national championship play. The former mark was 116 innings and was set in the United States tournament in Buffalo in 1928 in the match between E. Z. Wainwright of Pittsburgh and Charles Carder of Buffalo, Wainwright winning. Vogler also remained in the championship fight by defeating Clesi in the final night game by 50 to 22 in 69 innings.

In the first afternoon game yesterday Hall conquered Clesi after two hours of play. The game went 117 innings, the longest game on record in amateur tournament play. Despite the long battle the game was close all the way. In the 108th inning Clesi led by 43 to 41, but Hall made runs of two in the next two innings and took a lead which he held to the finish. The score by innings:

Joseph Hall—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 2 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.
For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED man for kitchen range position near Boston; name references; state experience, age, telephone number, and address; Christian Scientist preferred. J-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

N. Y. C., 105 Riverside Drive—5-story house for rent beautifully furnished; antiques, real rugs, paintings; wonderful view. Trafalgar 7-3772.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND BY BOSTON POLICE DEPT.

124820—REVOLVER, Harrington & Richardson, 38 cal.
196304—POCKETBOOK, lady's blk. lea., ticket to Winchester.
827010—TIRE, Allstate, tube, rim, 30-3½0.
828010—VELOCIPEDE, red, no name.
829010—VELOCIPEDE, blue, mkd. American.
830010—BICYCLE, black, no name.

CALL PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE
229 Milk Street Tel. Hancock 0280

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office to let morning or evenings. 33 West 42d Street. Telephone Long. 1010. Room 1736.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 2046 East 64th St. Navarre 8-7785.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island. N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

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D. B. BUTLER & CO., INC.
116 E. 57th St., New York Plaza 3-0624
Picture Frames, Regilding, Restoration of Paintings

PIPE ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 Years' experience—serving Greater New York.
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

REAL ESTATE

"A Little Land and a Living"

Five wonderful acres; beautiful old colonial house of 8 rooms, all improvements, in good condition, situated in Darien. 5 minutes' walk to station; suitable for country home, nursery, fruit or vegetable raising, or would make ideal sub-division, fronting on three streets. Price $21,000 terms easy. Apply to

THE VICK REALTY CO.
205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Phone 4-2197

ATLANTIC BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—Seashore year-round bungalow, steam heat, fireplace; corner lot; $8,200, cash $700. J. E. CLARK, Cedarhurst 0620-J.

BEAUTIFUL HOME in heart of Mount Vernon, 10-room frame house, small barn, 3-car garage, chicken house, all in best condition; house has all conveniences except gas; 7 acres of land; must be seen to appreciate its desirability and reasonable price. L. C. HINES, Charlemont, Mass.

DOUGLAS MANOR
and North Shore Properties
J. HART WELCH
3870 Main Ave., Douglaston, Long Island, N. Y.
Tel. Bayside 9-1811

HARRISON RYE VICINITY
Estates, Waterfronts, Hilltops
Also complete list of furnished, unfurnished rentals, shore and inland
CONSULT ALICE JONES
REALTY SERVICE
Open Sundays
1091 Boston Post Road, Rye. Tel. 2330
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

HAVE you Connecticut acreage or house to sell? Write Box H-21, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LARCHMONT
We invite your inspection of the fine homes in this vicinity and assure you that it will be our pleasure to serve you. We specialize in real estate, insurance and investments.
Telephone Larchmont 1070 or Lexington 2-6914.
Thos. B. Sutton Inc.
BONDED REALTORS
83 Boston Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.
20 East 41st Street, New York City

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—I am disposing of several houses, lots, business properties and apartments along the North Shore, Flushing, Bayside and Great Neck. Write your wants to LEROY D. RANDALL, 41 Tain Drive, Great Neck, L. I.

Matunuck Point, R. I.

Bet. Westerly and Wakefield, off Post Road Summer home overlooking water; beach; furnished; for sale or rent. Sun parlor, living room, kitchen, 2 open fireplaces, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage. Inquire WHIPPLE BRO., Matunuck, R. I.

Most Unusual Offer
to the
First 10 Home Builders
in New Acre
Plot Development

Two Miles West of Scarsdale, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, New York. 35 Minutes to Grand Central Station. Real Country Atmosphere

$7000 per acre (45% under present price). Your dealing is direct with Owner. No Broker protection nor Sales Commission paid to anyone at this price. Purchaser to build. Offer limited to one plot to individual or family. This offer is withheld from Builders or Speculators. References required. Right of withdrawal reserved. District well restricted with cost of $25,000 per house. All improvements in and paid for. No assessments. Location high and sightly. Year round attractions and natural advantages. Investigate this at once.

Address P. O. Box 297, SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. HOME HUNTER
We have carefully classified the better buys in Long Island homes; $7650 and up.
ARTHUR C. WOELFL
48-13 216th St. (at Rocky Hill Road)
Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Bayside 9-8850

REDDING RIDGE — Charming old Colonial home, 8 rooms, center chimney, 4 fireplaces, brick oven, 2 baths, electricity, 3 acres; exceptional neighborhood. W. B. YARD, Real Estate, NEWTOWN RD., DANBURY, CONN.

RYE, N. Y.—Rent, unfurnished, well decorated, 9-room house, 3 baths, 2-car garage, grounds; fine school; desirable private location near Long Island Sound; attractive rental.
SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 PURCHASE STREET Tel. Rye. 671

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

STRAWBERRY ACRES, P. O., ANTRIM, N. H.
80 miles from Boston. For sale, 8-room house with bath, shed and garage; spring-fed swimming pool; river frontage; beautiful trees; views; 10-acre field available for landing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Bradley Hills—For sale, attractive age lot suitable for suburban home. Further information, A. WESSLING, 910 Springfield, Wyoming, Ohio.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 Weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all light and airy, swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library roof solarium, garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall Street.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn. Main 8500.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Delightful private home offers pleasant room to one gentleman. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 4033.

NEW YORK CITY—For rent, large, airy room, $10 per week; smaller room, very desirable, $8 per week. 20 West 73rd St. Endicott 2-4770.

N. Y. C., 316 W. 95th, Riverside 9-7423—Desirable single, light, airy, refined home, all conveniences; bus, express, subway; (Apt. 51); gentleman.

NEW YORK CITY—Large front room in high class house with or without piano; light housekeeping. ELLIS, 331 W. 101st St. Acad. 2912.

NEW YORK CITY—Two single rooms, gentlemen; very reasonable. MRS. WILLIAMS, 122 W. 90th Street. Academy 2-6244.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 0527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER, gardener and handy man; best references. Phone W. P. 6354. M. HEMMER, Ridgeway, White Plains, N. Y. "Little Orchard Farm."

CHAUFFEUR, age 38, single, 18 years' experience; No. 1 references. A. C. ROGERS, 327 St. James Ave., Springfield, Mass, care Wallace Shaw.

EXECUTIVE
SALES-MANAGER
With splendid record of success in a field where product sold ranged from $3500.00 to $50,000.00 each, per unit. Experienced in Sales Organization, Sales Management, Advertising, Collection Procedure and Correspondence. Particularly successful in the personal contacting and closing of big deals. Salary secondary if opportunity and contacts right. Box M-24, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED chauffeur (colored) New York City or suburbs; good references. Phone University 4-1181, New York City.

MARRIED man, age 37 years, with 12 years' executive chain-store experience, including instalment sales, credits, merchandising and advertising, would like to affiliate with individually owned store in operating capacity. Write X-24, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Carpenter would like building, remodeling, repairing or any odd jobs, large or small. FRANK HASKINS, Tel. 4-7046.

YOUNG man, capable, adaptable, with experience in warehousing, die sinking, mould making, owing to reorganization is open to accept employment in any direction. S. BRIGHTMORE, West Britannia St., Taunton, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Mother's helper will work by hour; willing to read, shop, do marketing, etc. MRS. BROWN, 449 Bird Avenue, Bidwell 1680-R.

COMPANION or governess; would travel; trained, attendant; speaks French; taverner. 245 Merion Road, Merion, Penn.

EXPERIENCED child's nurse or companion to lady (Christian Scientist preferred); good references; location immaterial. Tel. Tillinghast 5-7950 (New York City).

EXPERIENCED attendant-companion, useful in home, city preferred. H. M., Apt. 3O, Riverside 9-9477, 269 Riverside Drive, New York City.

LADY wishes position as companion to one spending summer in Europe; mother's care to child if desired. Endicott 2-2996 or write Box H-22, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

—SUMMER CAMP—
Teacher Junior High School, Christian Scientist, offers services as camp mother—tutoring. Box No. C-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN, experienced housekeeper, cook; sleep in; references; Christian Scientist preferred. Box X-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman experienced in secretarial work seeks connection. Write Box H-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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IMPROVE YOUR SPEAKING VOICE
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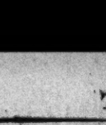
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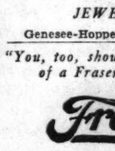
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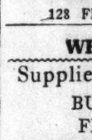
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

House Wren

BY THE last week in April bird houses should be out for house wrens if we wish them to settle near us. Since the coming of house sparrows and starlings from Europe, house wrens have had little chance to get possession of natural cavities in trees—so we need to provide places for them to occupy, as this wren does not construct a nest, but is happy in fitting out a box or house with twigs and fine dry grass. While a small, round opening for the door will not be despised, a slit across the front of the house, three inches wide and three-quarters of an inch high, will suit their stick-carrying habits much better.

Jenny Wren is a familiar name from Maine to Manitoba and southward. This bird is modestly feathered in light brown with dark bars on the short wings and stubby tail. While the adult wren can boast only five inches over all, it habitually perks its tail above its back when contending with other birds, or lets it droop when singing, and thus seems even smaller. The whole family appear alike, except that the female is a trifle smaller than the male.

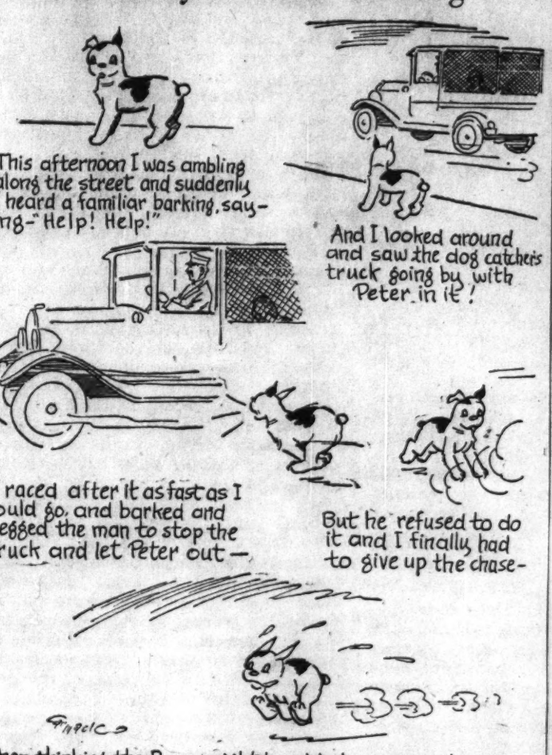
Not until insects are plentiful does the house wren return from the south, where it has been wintering along the Gulf coast. The spontaneous warble which announces its presence is easily distinguished as a wren song by the bubbling, sputtering beginning, and its rather abrupt ending. Then, too, the singer will readily be found as it almost always selects the peak of a tree, or the top of its nesting box as a perch when singing.

In thickets, hedges and shrubbery wrens delight, and may be seen furtively darting about. They are not especially particular about where they locate their nests, accepting cavities in stone walls, crevices in rocks or even accommodating themselves to a pocket in the coat of a scarecrow. There may be anywhere from 5 to 10 brown-splashed eggs which require about two weeks for incubation, so the young of the first brood are on the wing in June. Usually there is a second nesting period and occasionally a third.

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO has the truth in his heart need never fear the want of persuasion on his tongue.—RUSKIN.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog


This afternoon I was ambling along the street and suddenly I heard a familiar barking, saying-"Help! Help!"
And I looked around and saw the dog catcher's truck going by with Peter in it!
I raced after it as fast as I could go, and barked and begged the man to stop the truck and let Peter out—
But he refused to do it and I finally had to give up the chase-
Then thinking the Boss might be able to do something about it, I turned and ran home faster than I ever ran before!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Public Servant

Southport, Eng.

DURING the recent foggy weather a man was motoring from Cumberland to Southport. He had driven through fog for many hours; but as night came on, the mist seemed thicker and he made no headway. Toward 11 p. m. he passed the town of Preston and felt glad to be on a road he knew well, since he was still 18 miles from his destination.

The fog, however, seemed thicker and thicker, until after going about four miles he was forced to stop, the lamps on the car being of little use.

Just then out of the murk emerged a country policeman on a bicycle. Seeing the difficulty of the motorist, he offered to ride in front of the car and find the way for him. This he did for 10 miles, till they were on the outskirts of Southport, and the motorist could drive on.

The policeman then turned and pushed his way back through the fog, having come many miles to serve his brother man.

Gratitude

(San Diego Union)

Chula Vista, Calif.

INTO the offices of the Chula Vista Building and Loan Association today came T. Chino, hard-working Japanese shipper and packer of celery, who said he was grateful for the fine education that his four children were receiving in the public schools.

He wanted to express his gratitude. Chino took a pen and with stiff fingers scrawled some marks that resembled his signature on a check. It was made out for $100.

Since the school board couldn't legally accept it, the check was turned over to the milk fund of the Parent-Teachers' Association.

Odds and Ends

Early Inventions

Blaise Pascal, a noted author and mathematician of the seventeenth century, is credited with the invention of the adding machine and the wheelbarrow; he was also the builder of the first omnibus used in Paris.

Empire State Building

The new Empire State Building in New York contains 37,000,000 cubic feet and has a rentable space of 2,158,000 square feet.

Automobiles Help Railways

More than 3,000,000 carloads of goods carried by the railroads of the United States last year consisted of automotive freight.

Coconut-Eating Crab

A species of crustacean, known as the robber crab, found in the Indian Ocean, has such powerful claws that it cracks the hard shells of coconuts with ease.

Well?

On Shark's Island or "Isla del Tiburon," a Mexican possession, inhabited by the Seris Indians, the women are the rulers, the men acting as servants.

Subway for Africa

Africa's first subway is now under construction, under the narrow, crowded streets of Algiers.

EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY THE MASS. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE REVEALED THAT WEEDS COST THE FARMER AN AVERAGE OF $2 AN ACRE FOR EVERY ACRE OF TILLABLE LAND.

In Lighter Vein

"Hey, you!"
"Who, me?"
Cornell Widow

Customary Notice

A maid very calmly informed her mistress that she "was through with Alf," her young man. A few days later the mistress saw them together, and when the maid returned home she said, "I thought you told me you had broken with him, Mary."

"Yes, ma'am," was the reply, "but 'e 'asn't worked out his fortnight's notice yet."—*Pearson's.*

Wrong Address

Servant (answering bell): "My master isn't in, sir. You may leave the bill if you wish."

Caller (in surprise): "Bill? I have no bill. I wish to—"

Servant (in surprise also): "No bill! Then you must have called at the wrong house."—*Pearson's.*

Safe at Last

"I see they've taken the 6:15 off this line. Do you miss it much?"

"Never any more since they took it off."—*Des Moines Register.*

A Word a Day

Bucolic

Bu-col'-ic is accented on the second syllable; u as in unite, each c as k, o as in odd, i as in it.

We are indebted to the Greek for this word, the derivation being from βουκολικός (boukolikos), "pastoral," compounded of βοῦς (bous), "ox," and κέλλειν (kellein), "to drive." When we use this word, then, we picture in fancy the rustic life of a cowherd or shepherd.

In addition to its use as an adjective synonymous with "pastoral," "rural," etc., the word may be employed as a noun to designate a pastoral poem, a writer of pastorals, and, humorously, a farmer or rustic.

Example: "He longed for the bucolic life of the western prairie."

Notes and Queries

Saith (Mrs. L. E. H.)—Pronounced *seth*. First e in *eternal* (several inquiries).—This e is marked by Webster with an inverted T over it, the horizontal line denoting that the e has the initial quality of the long e as in *eve*, and the downward mark meeting it at the center indicating that it lacks the quantity, that is, the long e sound is not sustained to the vanishing point, but is cut off short. The following is quoted from the "Guide to Pronunciation" in the opening pages of Webster's New International: "e as in *e-vent'*, *e-pit'-o-me*, *cre-ate*, *de-lin'-e-ate*, *so-ci'-e-ty* is shorter in actual *quantity* than e in *eve*, and also tends to widen into the sound of i in *ill*, which it often becomes in *colloquial speech*." (Italics are ours.) Note that it says "quantity," not "quality." Note, too, that the tendency to widen the sound to one approaching the short i is branded colloquial. This e is not "long" because it does not appear in a syllable calling for principal accent.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Louisville Times: Any young man who wants to adopt a promising career should become a politician.

Humorist: "Chattering in the audience drowns a lot of the sound during a talkie film," says a critic. But not nearly enough.

San Francisco Chronicle: Still the modern girl trains herself to be a good wife for any man who can afford to live in a hotel.

SYNONYM GOLF

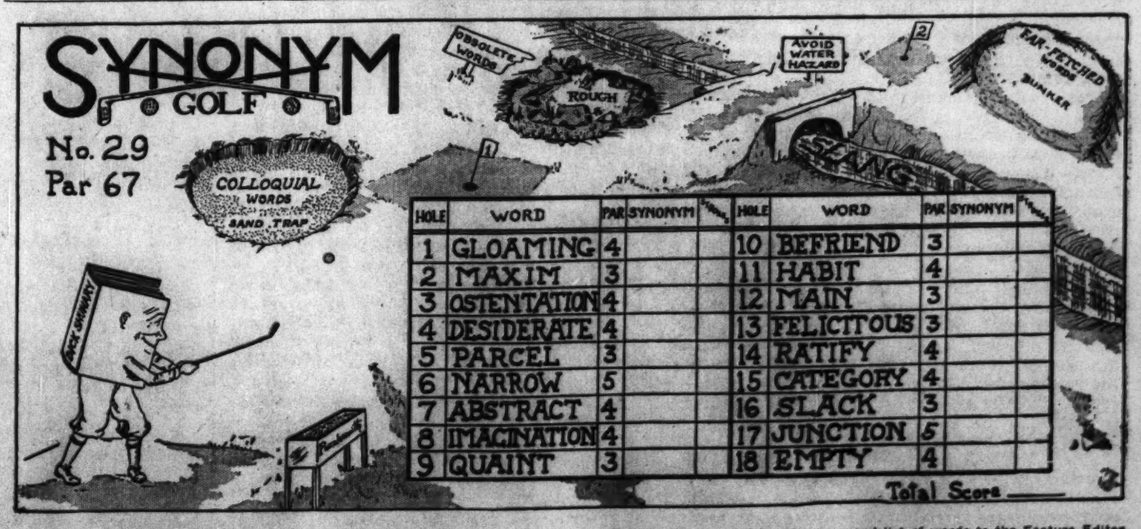
No. 25
Winner:
E. R. GOPHILE, Boston

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Never	3	No	2
2.	Ordinance	3	Law	3
3.	Economize	4	Save	4
4.	Accompany	3	See-C	1
5.	Epoch	3	Age	3
6.	Satisfy	4	Pay	3
7.	Balance	5	Tie	3
8.	Designate	3	Dub	3
9.	Surety	4	Bail	4
10.	Teach	4	Tell	4
11.	Immature	3	Raw	3
12.	Cadence	4	Lilt	4
13.	Regret	3	Rue	3
14.	Confuse	3	Mix	3
15.	Design	4	Aim	4
16.	Choose	4	Pick	4
17.	Flicker	5	Bob	3
18.	Opulent	4	Big	3
		66		56

Although there were several lower scores, "Dick Shunary" decided this 56 was the lowest not involving debatable words. As it is, the following may need explanation: hole 1, both interjections; hole 3, see (in Webster's New International) See v.t. 5; hole 17, compare (ibid.) Flicker v.i. 2 and Bob v.i. 1; hole 18, see (ibid.) Big a. 4.

Among the alleged synonyms which disqualified a number of scores were: on hole 2, "Cue-G" (misapplied); hole 3, "cut (requires "down" to complete the sense), "use" and "eye-I" (both too far-fetched); hole 6, "do" and "go" (too far-fetched); hole 7, "sway" (misapplied), "rest" (slang, according to Oxford, incorrect, according to Webster), and "sum" (misapplied); hole 12, "end," "air," "hum," "tone" and "tune" (all misapplied).

"Dick" is beginning to tighten up, so watch yourselves! And remember, put down your authority for doubtful synonyms, please.



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	GLOAMING	4			10	BEFRIEND	3		
2	MAXIM	3			11	HABIT	4		
3	OSTENTATION	4			12	MAIN	3		
4	DESIDERATE	4			13	FELICITOUS	3		
5	PARCEL	3			14	RATIFY	4		
6	NARROW	5			15	CATEGORY	4		
7	ABSTRACT	4			16	SLACK	3		
8	IMAGINATION	4			17	JUNCTION	5		
9	QUAINT	3			18	EMPTY	4		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, CLOSE is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but NEAR is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Time for Statesmanship

"THE legitimate object of war is a more perfect peace," says the inscription on General Sherman's statue in Washington. What Sherman said had been said by Aristotle and others who believed in the arbitrament of the sword. Has the object of war been attained in respect of the last war? To put the question is to answer it. But unsatisfying as have been the results in providing assurance of peace, the movement of events has received such an impetus of late that modern thinking has at last been quickened to envisage the achievement of a good peace.

Germany has quickened the tempo of thinking because Germany has become dissatisfied with it. The proposal for an Austro-German customs union may be regarded primarily as an announcement that henceforth Germany intends to take a hand in European politics. Is there any reason for rebuking Germany for making an end of negation? Decidedly not. No peace can come to Europe as long as the feeling persists that Germany must be kept in leading strings.

"Do not imagine that you have conquered the Dutch," warned Cecil Rhodes after the Boer War. "You have overthrown Krugerism, but you have got to live with the Dutch." Fortunately, Rhodes's warning was heeded. Similarly the world has overthrown Kaiserism, but it has got to live in amity with a sovereign, self-respecting Germany.

Nobody who has watched the year-old Chancellorship of Dr. Bruening can believe that he has not done as much for Europe as for Germany. The opportunity for recognizing that duality of service will soon be presented. Dr. Bruening has inferred time after time that the success of his fiscal reforms depends upon the creditor governments taking concurrent action in mitigating the burden which the fall in world prices has added to reparations. And his Administration has also developed a new idea of the duties involved in being the pacemaker of disarmament. If Dr. Bruening goes to the approaching conference in London expectantly, therefore, he should not be allowed to return empty handed.

Statesmanship is derived from steersmanship. The ship of world peace is in the care of statesmen who have hitherto been uncertain about their mandate. Perhaps this is the fault of an inchoate democracy. If it is, the time has arrived for the peoples to proclaim their devotion to world peace, so as to stiffen their statesmen in the task before them.

Drift must give place to progressive readjustment. If the forthcoming meetings in London keep before them the following wise words by Dr. Arnold of Rugby, "There is nothing so revolutionary because there is nothing so unnatural and so convulsive to society as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is, by the very law of its creation, in eternal progress," they will go a long way toward producing those conditions on which a good peace may be built.

A Theorem in Simple Living

Given: Two intelligent, thrifty, optimistic girls.
To Prove: That these two i. t. o. girls find it possible to live on $16 a week, or $8 singly. The money must provide respectable housing conditions, satisfactory food, and neat clothes.

IF THE two live-wire Simmons College girls who recently put the Q. E. D. on the above problem didn't phrase it the way it is presented above, they might well have done so. They might have added that their bank accounts were very slim but that they were resolved to finish their course in research without debts.

It all started when the girls began to investigate the living conditions of the poor in connection with their course. The question bobbed up in the girls' minds, "Why not find out how little we can live on?" and then, after thinking the question over seriously, they decided to get the answer. Incidentally, the data they would derive from the experiment would give them a few more points for their course.

They rushed around and found an apartment of three rooms for the munificent sum of $25 a month. To be sure the flat was in a location which most people would call most objectionable; it was dirty; it was on the fourth story; but balancing these facts were its good points which were: (1) Heat was supplied; (2) light was supplied; (3) the rooms were sunny. So, the girls reasoned, why complain?

Fortunately, most of their furniture was given to them. Such minor deficiencies as sheets with seams down the center, curtains with conspicuous worn spots, and dishes which bore no resemblance to one another, they passed over with a shrug. They were preoccupied first in giving the rooms a thorough cleaning and then in generously daubing gayly colored enamel on battered furniture, in cutting a worn carpet into squares, and in tinting and mending the curtains.

Since then, the food problem has required the most ingenuity and careful planning. But they laugh at the economies they practice: cracked eggs, second-grade fruit, cheap cuts of meat, and, worst of all, cotton stockings. And they can afford to laugh, for their budget shows a neat entry of balances, and no frenzied red figures on the wrong side of the ledger. Newspaper reporters dog their footsteps and run enthusiastic stories about their venture. Meantime, they are saving the money they would have used for living expenses this year toward fulfilling some other ambition. The experiment has become an adventure in simple living.

A United States of Iberia?

"REY DE LAS ESPANAS"—King of the Spains, rather than simply of Spain, was the title which Ferdinand of Aragon took upon himself late in the fifteenth century, when his marriage to Isabella of Castile unified the two kingdoms and laid the foundation for modern Spain. The plural has a significance in these days when the new Spanish Republic is much concerned with the problem of holding the recently proclaimed allegiance of Catalonia and the Basque provinces.

For five centuries before the union of Castile and Aragon the history of Spain was the history of the struggles of the many little kingdoms in the northern part of the Iberian peninsula—struggles on the part of each to annex a weaker neighbor or to avoid being absorbed by a stronger one, and at the same time a constant struggle on the part of all of them against the Moslem principalities of the southern part.

Aided by geographical distinctions, history had made these kingdoms quite different one from another. The Basques, with their mysteriously unique language, are believed to be descendants of the original Iberians, who once inhabited all of what is now Germany, France and Spain.

The Celts, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, Romans, Franks and Moors, who successively colonized or conquered Spain, all left indelible traces. Andalusia, in the south, most strongly reflects the protracted Moorish occupation. Catalonia was originally a French county known as the Spanish March. Its dialect is still more French than Castilian. Galicia, in the northwest corner, is markedly Celtic. Valencia still reminisces strongly of Greece, while Castile, in the center, partakes of the elements of all. The Phœnicians gave the country its name, calling it Span, or Spania, "hidden (or remote) land."

To Castile, not unnaturally, fell the task of uniting the many separate divisions. In this union the motto was the famous "Tanto monta . . . Tanto monta . . ." which meant that each party has to have an equally important rôle in the great common projects, first of expelling the Moors from Spain; secondly, of conquering the Americas, and finally of establishing the great Hapsburgian empire of Carlos I. Spanish unity was achieved, not simply that the various kingdoms might live together, but that they might do something together. When there is no common project, disintegration or separatism is the natural result.

Even before a republic was proclaimed in Madrid last week, Barcelona, Catalonia's capital, had announced its independence and its republican status. Vizcaya and the other Basque provinces were preparing to follow suit. Now, however, both have indicated their willingness to remain within a "Spanish Federation" until a constitutional convention can definitely fix the structure of the new Spain.

Will that structure be a "United States of Iberia"? There are many Spanish leaders who would like to see such a consummation. The conciliatory attitude taken by Catalonia and Vizcaya, however, make it probable that a more moderate course will be followed, resulting in some form of federal republic which will give liberal autonomy to all the various provinces.

The task of forging a new democracy in Spain seems to have furnished the common project which history shows to be the requisite of Spanish national unity.

Constructive Investigating

THERE are bound to be two main aspects of an investigation of misgovernment and corruption, such as New York City is now facing. One is uncovering the concrete incidents of misconduct and seeking the appropriate punishment of the wrongdoers. The other is the constructive, corrective measures of a permanent nature growing out of such an inquiry. Both phases are important, the second even more than the first.

It is well that public opinion has flamed out against the numerous concrete cases of crookedness already disclosed in New York. Yet if the inquiry should result only in uncovering incidents of malfeasance and in punishing the perpetrators, the investigation would not measure up to its greatest opportunities of usefulness. After all that has been done, there remains the more important job—important to other cities as well as New York—of determining how far the situation is due to personnel failure and how much to the defects of municipal administrative law and machinery.

Critics have noted that the Constitution of the United States occupies twelve printed pages and the charter of New York City 222. That may or may not be significant. Nevertheless, it is quite clear that the investigation in New York offers an unparalleled opportunity for a reëxamination and reëvaluation of the structure of the New York City charter, and its adaptability to present and future use. If it does not meet modern needs, here is an admirable opportunity to lay the groundwork for a thoroughgoing revision. This would be of value not only to New York, but to every other American city, and to some degree to cities in other countries, especially those with a democratic form of government.

Probably no one realizes better than Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel of the investigators, that the inquiry will fall short of its opportunities and possibilities and of achieving its most important ultimate objective if a constructive change of the fabric of government does not eventually grow out of the findings. Many observers are convinced that a new framework of government is needed if waste, graft, incompetence and unresponsiveness to the public will are to be eliminated. To do this would make a contribution of enormous value to the theory of municipal government in the United States, if not in the world. The opportunity calls for patience and statesmanship on the part of the investigators. It will require the sympathetic aid of the municipal assembly and of the State Legislature to create the necessary new machinery after the investigators have charted the course. It will need popular understanding and support even to a greater degree than the more obvious job of showing what is wrong. It would be made easier by the strong advocacy and consistent support of Governor Roosevelt. In this duty and opportunity lies the investigation's deeper significance to the cause of good government in New York and to better municipal government generally.

Oil on Coastal Waters

UNDER the Marine Oil Pollution Act in the United States, vessels may not discharge oil less than three miles from shore, but with the present system of federal supervision there is no guaranty that the law is being enforced. The result is that American coastal waters are becoming so polluted with oil that each year many wintering waterfowl—elder ducks, puffins, grebes, razor-billed auks, ruddy and scaup ducks and others—are being needlessly destroyed. The birds fly to waters where there is an abundance of food, and as the tide washes in the sticky sludge their plumage becomes saturated. Efforts to remove the oil are vain, and finally the wings become glued to the body and the bird is unable to use them at all.

As recently as 1930 the District Warden of Salem, Mass., reported that oil on the waters of Beverly Harbor destroyed many cars of lobsters. This last winter Capt. Donald B. MacMillan told of waterfowl tarred with oil struggling off the waters of his home port, Provincetown. Dr. John B. May, Massachusetts State Ornithologist, has picked up along the Massachusetts coast as many as thirty oil-soaked birds at a time which had perished of exposure and starvation. In a recent interview he said that the problem had reached serious proportions, not only in the coastal waters of the United States but in the inland waters, where there is no federal supervision, but only such restrictions as may be imposed by local boards of health. A similar situation also exists in the waters of other lands.

Such conditions should challenge every bird lover and conservationist to join in efforts to combat this danger, which threatens not only to deplete the too-rapidly vanishing waterfowl but to make serious inroads on the clam and lobster industry and the spawning beds of oysters.

Classes for Grown-Ups Grow Up

ADULT education has become the great "commons" of education, large in its gatherings beyond the belief of those who have not sat at its tables. Generously it serves an almost endless number of courses, free and open to all. At the door one may tell whether he is a graduate of college or only of grammar school, but it does not matter. The fee is so small as not to be a consideration; and although the number of applicants continues to grow, yet one does not hear of moves to limit enrollment, nor of campaigns for endowment.

When one takes a course, he does not join a school or college. He may even sign up with two or more schools at once. The whole movement is so natural and so liberal, is carried on so quietly—usually while the rest of the inhabitants are at their evening dinner—that it is easy to see why most persons do not know how far-reaching and how important adult education has grown. The large-scale and well-organized programs given over entirely to classes for men and women and provided by state universities throughout the United States are seldom paraded in the newspapers.

Columbia University is doubtless the largest and best known institution in the field. California and Wisconsin are also leaders. In Massachusetts alone, the Commonwealth through its university extension annually enrolls some 35,000 in its 150 courses, to say nothing of thousands more in 220 courses by correspondence, while Harvard and Boston Universities and other schools greatly augment the total. It is interesting to think of the influence all of this adult learning will sooner or later have upon education generally, not on account of its size, but because men and women are so genuine and straightforward in their approach to a course.

That a grown person can learn and often does learn more easily and quickly than a child is becoming a widely accepted fact. Most of all the adult is definitely conscious of his reasons for studying a certain subject. He demands information which will help him in making an intelligent choice.

Most men and women realize that a study of literature, music and art will deepen, broaden and enrich their lives. This cultural side of education is of first importance in the eyes of the state because it is only through such a refining process that the state can be preserved. It is gratifying therefore when factory workers and professional people alike make these subjects their first choice.

Just about every other person one meets in the larger cities across the continent is either taking a course or talking of taking one. Nearly every available small hall is alight for the adults who come almost directly from their work to their lessons. It is worth a trip if only to watch the entrance of these earnest students of the night. Little they think of the poverty or the grandeur of the place in which they meet. They seek the hidden, the intrinsic values. They have glimpsed the expansive, unlocalized nature of education.

Editorial Notes

An offer is reported from Ohio, based upon a belief that the moon is only 300 miles aloft over a flat world, of a fund to reward aviators $5000 a mile for efforts to reach that satellite. The successful aviator, presumably, would eat a piece of its green cheese and bring back some more for proof.

Even Mother Goose is getting up to date. In children's books, the letter A now stands for Airplane, but it wasn't so long ago that A stood for Apple.

No one should grumble at the "Detour—Road Under Construction," signs this year. The more there are, the less unemployment there will be.

Will the children of the future be clamoring for benzoylsulponicimid? It is 500 times as sweet as sugar.

French Culture in the World

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris

THE news that the French are to make fresh efforts to carry their culture round the world is gratifying. The world has certainly something to learn from France, as France has something to learn from other countries. All nations, like all men, have their missionary side—or if they cease to have their missionary side they cease to be, in the full sense of the word, nations.

It is, of course, possible for missionary zeal to take undesirable forms, and to be accompanied by undesirable features. But, on the whole, one can applaud those countries which earnestly believe in their mission. It is a sign of their vitality. The purpose may not always be unmixed; it may be flavored by imperialism, it may sometimes have a commercial tinge, it may be touched by politics. But, all in all, the desire to share one's peculiar culture with the uttermost ends of the earth is a fine thing.

I have therefore never been able to lend my voice to those protestations which were heard a few years ago against the spread of German Kultur. There is much in German culture that is worth spreading, and unquestionably the Germans are entitled to be proud of their culture.

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Greece rendered remarkable services to mankind in the propagation of its culture. Rome furthered the civilization of the human race in spreading its culture. Perhaps we might have demurred at Roman methods and certain Roman ideals; but, historically, Rome enlarged the boundaries of civilization as against barbarism. Christianity beneficently encircled the globe, and had not the early Christians been missionaries human progress would have been vastly different.

In modern times the British have been perhaps the supreme national missionaries. The Americans have undoubtedly inherited the tradition, so that there are today timorous Europeans who are actually asking whether Europe will not be Americanized. It is good that it is so, for from America has come a new impulse in every sphere of human activity—in industry, in thought, in certain arts such as architecture, and above all (though, paradoxically, the United States officially stands aloof) in international relations.

Italy at the present moment is proclaiming its consciousness of a mission. But France, in its best days, has especially shown itself to be a missionary country. The revolutionaries at the end of the eighteenth century wished to enfranchise the world; and in the nineteenth century France was among the foremost in the advancement of ideas. France is proud of its ideas—its idealism tempered with realism, its exaltation expressed with clarity and precision; and it may accurately be said that the success of Aristide Briand in foreign affairs is due to the fact that the French recognize in him not a skilful diplomatist but rather an apostle of ideas.

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Each country has something to teach as well as something to learn from others. In all my travels—and I have seen many countries—I have been particularly struck by the special contribution which each country has to make to the sum of human civilization. It has always been my object not to examine in a critical mood, not to spy out faults, but to ascertain what is worth while in every mode of living, in every mode of thinking. Anything which promotes eclecticism in international relations is, in my view, profitable. We can only truly know each other when we have found out each other's special qualities.

So it was with interest that I heard that M. Briand had confided the charge of the expansion of French culture to M. Pila, Directeur du Service des Œuvres Françaises à l'Etranger, assisted by M. Marx and M. Chataigneau; and that thanks to credits which had been put at their disposition they would be able to pursue a methodical campaign on the lines laid down by M. Paganon, the rapporteur of the Foreign Affairs Budget.

In Europe two new Instituts Français are to be opened, one in Holland and one in Germany—at Cologne. In Athens, the Institut d'Etudes Supérieures, with the collaboration of the Greek Government, will organize a course for the training of Greek professors of French. At London the Institut Français, which has 150 professors and 1500 students, is, by virtue of a bill which has been brought forward, to acquire a large building in which it will be permanently installed. With the help of the Czechoslovakian Government, two French Lycées are to be opened at Brno and at Bratislava.

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It might be added that all over Europe there are French schools and French centers and that everything is done to encourage the teaching of the French language and propagation of French literature.

Outside Europe the new program provides for an additional school under the auspices of the lay mission at Luxor. In Turkey the existing Franco-Turkish Lycée will receive a pendant at Ankara. In the Far East, French intellectual action in Japan will be extended with a view to the spread of French culture outside the old aristocracy, and the Société Franco-Japonaise of Kyoto will endeavor to introduce French technical and juridical teaching. In China, too, it is proposed to develop the Université Franco-Chinoise for the education of students who will afterward come to France.

But it is in America that perhaps the greatest efforts are to be made this year. The French departments of the great universities are to be provided with phonograph disks, books, and documentary films. Notably the Maisons Françaises of Columbia, Harvard, Chicago, are mentioned. French professors residing in the United States or invited by the universities of the United States are looked upon with favor and will be assisted. Young French savants who will stay in America for at least a semester and who will therefore benefit by the contact with American methods will be helped by the institution of bourses—or scholarships.

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Again, in Latin America the French lycées are to be developed, and in all the large towns French courses, at which diplomas may be won, will be established.

It is further represented that American students are coming in ever-increasing numbers to France to study in the Paris and provincial universities; and, in addition to the University City which has been created at Montrouge, it is considered of great importance that they should receive opportunities of coming into contact with the daily life of French families. Therefore the Association d'Accueil aux Etudiants Américains will receive subsidies from the state.

In all these activities the French are to be commended. Doubtless they regard them primarily from the French viewpoint and think chiefly of extending French influence. But it is impossible to extend French influence in this manner, whether in Europe, Africa, Asia or America, without experiencing the influence of these other continents on the French mentality; it is of mutual advantage that there should be an interpenetration of culture in the whole world.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

Archy and Mehitabel

ARCHY the cockroach and Mehitabel the alley cat have just appeared here to delight English readers, Messrs. Benn having published "Archy and Mehitabel," by Don Marquis, one of America's outstanding humorists. The book is entirely devoid of capital letters owing to the fact that Archy himself prepared the manuscript on his typewriter. This entailed a tremendous amount of work, for being only an ordinary-sized cockroach he had to jump onto the keys from the upper part of the typewriter, laboriously climbing up again after each letter had been struck. But he never managed to use the capital stop as well.

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The King and the Fish Shop

Showing himself to be a true humorist in real life as well, Mr. Marquis had a remarkable experience, centering round an overheard telephone call from Buckingham Palace ordering the royal household's fish, during a visit to London some four years ago. "I was listening at the telephone in my hotel, waiting for another wrong number," he afterward told a friend of his on the staff of the Manchester Guardian, "when I heard a sort of conversation going on that got me interested. It seemed to be a talk between someone with an important voice and someone that sounded respectful. The important voice was ordering a right lot of fish. As I had a piece of paper before me I took down the quantities of salmon and trout and sole and whiting and herring. The fish was to be delivered at 11 o'clock at Buckingham Palace. Well, at a quarter past eleven I thought I had better look into how things were being done in this country in the matter of fish for the royal family, and as I heard the name of the fishmonger I rang him up. 'What about that fish?' I said. 'Didn't I order——?' and then I read out the notes I had taken. 'It's never arrived here,' I said, 'none of that salmon—nothing. Do you hear what I'm saying? Buckingham Palace speaking—the King speaking. What about that fish? Do you want me to come for it myself? What?' Then there was a sound," he added, "like the dull, sickening thud a royal fishmonger makes when he falls on his marble floor."

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Busmen Take to Flying

Twenty London bus drivers and conductors decided to rise, temporally, above the city's tiresome traffic blocks and reckless pedestrians and taste the joys of air travel, and also to view their daily route—No. 42, between Finsbury Park and Camberwell—from a new angle. So they went to Croydon and arranged with Capt. G. P. Olley, star pilot of Imperial Airways, for a trip in an Armstrong-Siddeley air liner. Fred Montague, Undersecretary of State for Air, showed them round the airdrome and congratulated them on their initiative, adding that he hoped many more groups of trade unionists would follow their example. Skimming through the air at 100 miles an hour—not a policeman in sight, no crossroads, no one-way streets—they all offered to "swap" jobs with their pilot. And at the end of the flight they had become real air enthusiasts, each with a secret ambition to own a plane. One member of the party, E. Godwin, returned home determined to start a busmen's airplane club at the earliest possible opportunity.

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Visitors to Parliament

At all times of the year on Saturdays, and more particularly, perhaps, if the weather is unpropitious for out-of-doors exploration, visitors may be seen entering the Norman Porch of the House of Lords prepared to spend an interesting time with the Mother of Parliaments. The two chambers where the Lords and Commons meet are naturally the chief attraction, though the size of the House of Commons is a surprise to many whose imagination, fired, perhaps, by pictures of famous debates, had visualized a far more spacious building. There is, of course, much more to be seen, and there is always the courteous London "Bobby" to answer with unfailing patience the innumerable questions fired at him by visitors from all parts of the globe and from his home country. In addition to statues of kings, queens, and commoners, there are many pictures and frescoes, the coloring in some of these standing out in vivid contrast to the gray old walls. In one fresco, as the constable on duty points out to those interested, the artist has made the mistake of introducing into a painting of an incident of the Stuart period, the Union Jack as it is today. It was, of course, at a much later date that this flag actually came into being.

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Pudding and Politicians

"Roly-poly" is Stanley Baldwin's weakness. The Conservative leader's wife gave this close domestic secret away while visiting a free meals kitchen, and added, "But I won't let him have it, because it makes him fat." The former Prime Minister is likely to hear more about his favorite pudding from his political opponents, especially in view of the fact that there are frequent predictions of an early general election. During the last election, in the summer of 1929, "Broccoli" was Mr. Baldwin's war cry. He promised voters in Cornwall that if the Conservatives were returned to power they would give tariff protection to this particular vegetable from foreign competition. Thereafter the word broccoli resounded from party platforms throughout the country and cartoonists depicted the Conservative leader on almost every occasion with his outsize in "buttonholes." Will the next collection be a "Roly-poly" one, is a question being asked here.

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Artists of the "Underground"

Train drivers, booking clerks, conductors and liftmen of London's underground railways contributed a fine collection of water colors and oil paintings and skillfully made models at an exhibition of arts and crafts held by the railway staff at Charing Cross station. Pictures were the most popular exhibits and revealed a remarkably artistic side to those efficient, robot-like officials who control the struggling, home-bound masses during the rush hours, and whose monotonous, hollow-sounding "Mind the doors, please," pierces the clattering din of the underground world.